

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXIX, NUMBER 32.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2086.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.



**LAFLIN & RAND  
POWDER CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF POWDER

for the

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY**

**W-A. 30 CAL. SMOKELESS**

For all 30-40 rifles.

**LIGHTNING SMOKELESS**

For all other high power rifles.

**SHARPSHOOTER SMOKELESS**

For Black Powder rifles.

**BULLSEYE SMOKELESS**

For all Revolvers.

**INFALLIBLE SMOKELESS**

For shotguns.

WATERPROOF AND UNAFFECTED BY ANY CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

NEW YORK OFFICE 99 CEDAR STREET

**Bethlehem Steel Company.**

South Bethlehem, Penna., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**FINISHED GUNS OF ALL CALIBERS.  
GUN-CARRIAGES AND AMMUNITION FOR LAND AND  
NAVAL SERVICE.  
GUN-FORGINGS.**

**DISAPPEARING GUN-CARRIAGES FOR COAST DEFENSE.**

**ARMOR-PLATE, SOFT, OR FACE HARDENED BY HARVEY OR KRUPP  
PROCESSES.**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED CONCERNING ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT OF SPECIAL DESIGN.

**Jenkins '96 Packing**

Makes perfect joint instantly; does not have to be followed up. Makes joint that will last for years on all pressures of steam, oils, acids, &c. Does not rot, burn, blow or squeeze out. Received the highest award Gold Medal at the Pan American Exposition.

ALL GENUINE STAMPED WITH TRADE MARK.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Phila., Chicago.

**FORE RIVER SHIP AND ENGINE CO.**

**SHIP BUILDERS.**

Office and Works: QUINCY, MASS., U. S. A.

BUILDERS OF

15,000 ton Battleships, Rhode Island and New Jersey.  
Protected Cruiser Des Moines.  
U. S. Torpedo Boat Destroyers Lawrence and Macdonough.  
Cape Hatteras Light Ship No. 72.

**THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS**

**SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.**

Manufacture Black, Brown Prismatic and Smokeless Powders for the Army and Navy of the United States, and all descriptions of Sporting and Blasting Powder and Dynamite, Shot-Gun Cartridges, Black and Smokeless.

**REMINGTON-LEE SPORTING RIFLE.**



Without An Equal for

**Long Range Target and Big Game Shooting.**

Frank H. Hyde shot with a Remington-Lee Sporting Rifle and won the All-Comers Match, Sea Girt New Jersey, Sept. 10, 1901.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MAILED FREE.

**REMINGTON ARMS CO.,**

ILION, N. Y.

812-817 Broadway, New York,

425 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

WE ARE BUILDING THE CELEBRATED **"HORNSBY-AKROYD"**

**OIL ENGINE.**

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co.,

Foot of East 138th Street, New York.

...COMPLETE...

**ELECTRIC PLANTS**

FOR MARINE PURPOSES.

WE CATER TO THE DISCRIMINATING BUYER.

**The Electro-Dynamic Co.,**

212-226 Ionic Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

Cable Address: "EDCO" A B C Code.

**TOBIN BRONZE.**

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.

Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs,

Bolts, Nuts, etc. Pump Piston Rods, Yacht

Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Centre Boards, etc.

Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Seamless Boiler and Condenser Tubes.

For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

**THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,**

Sole Manufacturers. 99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.



**The Garlock Packing Co.**

136 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

**Our Waterproof Hydraulic Packing**

RING OR SPIRAL

For Cold Water Pumps and Stern Glands.

NO PACKING EQUAL TO IT.

**C A R T R I D G E S**  
which bear the trade-mark

**U. M. C.**

are in constant use by the U. S. Government and by sportsmen generally and accepted as the "World's Standard."

.30 Luger (Automatic Pistol) cartridge now on the market.

**THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**

313 Broadway, Bridgeport, Conn. 425 Market St.,  
New York, N. Y. San Francisco, Cal.

**THE SAFETY INSULATED WIRE & CABLE COMPANY.**

223-225-227-229-231-233-235-237-239 W. 28th St., NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

Contractors to the U. S. Government. Manufacturers of all forms of insulated wire for submarine, underground and aerial purposes.

**NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.**

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads.)

Equipped with two large Basin Dry Docks of the following dimensions:-

	No. 1	No. 2
Length on Top	610 Feet	577 Feet
Width on Top	130 "	162 "
Width on Bottom	50 "	80 "
Draught of Water over Sill	25 "	30 "

For Estimates and further particulars address C. B. ORCUTT, Pres't., No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

**THE BROWN HOISTING MACHINERY COMPANY, Inc.**

Designers and Builders of AMMUNITION TROLLEY BLOCKS.

The United States Battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky are equipped throughout with "BROWNEIST" overhead Trolleys and Blocks for handling Ammunition to Main and Auxiliary Batteries.

Main Office and Works, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

EASTERN OFFICE:  
26 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

PITTSBURG OFFICE:  
Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

EUROPEAN OFFICE:  
39 Victoria St., London, S. W.

## The Mere Mention

OF



Suggests at Once  
**PERFECTION**  
IN CURE

INSIST UPON HAVING YOUR TABLES  
SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST

## MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

**BENT & BUSH,**  
387 Washington Street,  
**BOSTON.**

**FRED. I. CLAYTON,**  
Military and Civic Tailor,  
12 School St., Boston.  
Telephone Connection.

### MANHATTAN TYPEWRITER.



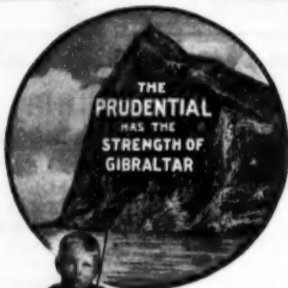
**PRICE**  
If made by the Trust, would be \$100  
As it is NOT, it is \$50  
Net Spot Cash.  
**INSTALLMENT TERMS**  
6 Months, 5 Payments of \$10. each  
and one of \$5. \$55  
12 Monthly Payments \$5. each \$60  
Every machine is guaranteed for 2 years  
**F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY.**  
317 Broadway, New York.

**TOOTH INSURANCE**  
IS A POSSIBILITY HAVING BEEN  
MADE FEASIBLE BY THE INTRODUCTION  
OF  
**DENTACURA**  
A tooth paste recommended by  
Three Thousand Dentists  
at 25¢ (the cost of a tube)  
represents the premium.  
The policy is an Endowment  
without options as you will  
receive these three returns:  
1st. Teeth preserved.  
2nd. Bacteria destroyed.  
3rd. Breath sweetened.  
25¢ at your Druggist  
No mail order. It is direct for 25¢  
If your dealer will not supply it, TALLING ST.  
NEWARK, N.J.

## Remington Breech-Loading Cadet Rifle, \$3.75.

For Grand  
Army In-  
dependent  
companies  
Sons of  
Veterans,  
Schools  
and De-  
fense and  
Secret Societies.

made by Remington Arms Co., 50-70 U. S. Gov't Cal., Wood Barrel 33-1/2 inches long. Blued Frame and bright mountings. 2 bands. Folding Rear Sight, Angular Bayonet, weight about 8 1/4 lbs. Suited for target practice, cadet and Military Academies. Equipments for Rifles—1-inch fine Black Leather Belt with Kagle Plate, McKeever Cartridge Box, holding 20 cartridges, Steel Bayonet Scabbard with Swivel Frog. This is one of the handsomest Infantry Equipments ever used. To make new they would cost several dollars per set. Our equipments are Government goods in good condition. Price per set, \$1.25. 7 M M M USER RIFLES, captured at Santiago, hand cleaned, only \$10; re-finished like new, \$12.00—unexcelled for shooting qualities. SPRINGFIELD RIFLES, \$4.50 and up. Send for our catalogue of War Relics and Military Goods. Haverhams 40c. Brand new U. S. Army Cavalry Boots, \$3.50 per pair, only a fraction of the cost—2,000 pairs, all sizes.  
**KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 296 Broadway, New York.**



THERE ARE SOME EXCELLENT REASONS  
why Officers of the United States Army  
and Navy should insure in

## THE PRUDENTIAL

If you have not heard of these reasons, or have not  
seen "Mack," write him stating age and full infor-  
mation desired. Address

**A. W. McNEIL, Manager,**  
Army and Navy Department,

## THE PRUDENTIAL

Insurance Co. of America,  
Department 20.

**JOHN F. DRYDEN, Pres't.**

Home Office, Newark, N. J.

## 2nd Edition Just Ready.

## A Text-Book of Ordnance and Gunnery

Prepared for the use of Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, by Captain Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. formerly instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, U. S. Military Academy, 8vo, 677 pages, 401 figures. Cloth, \$6.00 net.

In this second edition the corrections and changes scattered throughout the book are the work of Captain F. E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., the present head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, U. S. M. A., and his assistants, Capt. C. C. Jamieson and Capt. G. G. Heiner.

## JOHN WILEY & SONS,

43 and 45 E. 19th St.

NEW YORK CITY.

## An Investment That Will Pay

DURING

1902 6%  
1903 10%  
1904 10% and repay 20%  
of the original investment.  
1905 10% and repay 35%  
1906 15% and repay 45%,—  
or the entire remain-  
der of the original in-  
vestment.

In 1907, when the original investment will have been repaid, after yielding the returns noted, the investor will still have securities of the par value of the original investment, which, estimated upon a conservative basis, should pay at least 20 per cent. for many years. The investor will hold these securities as clear profit.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

**American Finance and Securities Co.**  
13-21 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

## ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Holds the World's Record for  
**Output and Quality**



Their famous beers are used by  
the civilized people at all  
points of the globe.

### SCHOOLS.

## CHELLENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pennsylvania's leading college-preparatory  
boarding school, under the military system.  
Ideally located. Illustrated catalogue.

**Rev. JOHN D. SKILTON, A. M. Principal,**  
Ogontz Pa.

## Hampton College

Classical School  
for Girls and  
Young Ladies.  
Classical Course unsurpassed. Unusual advantages in  
Art and Music. Fifteen minutes ride electric cars  
from Old Point Comfort. For further particulars  
address

**MISS FITCHETT,** Hampton, Va.

References: Gen. A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Gen. A. Baird, Washington, D. C.  
Col. Calvin DeWitt, Washington, D. C.  
Capt. George H. Sands, West Point, N. Y.  
Mrs. Adna K. Chaffee, Manila, P. I.  
Capt. Fred. S. Strong, Orchard Lake, Mich.

### ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL

WAYNE, PA. Formerly at Bustleton Pa.  
Retains distinctive features in its new home. Instruc-  
tion thorough and individual. Buildings new and  
thoroughly modern. Location remarkably healthful.  
34 acres for all sports. Gymnasium with swimming  
pool. **CHARLES H. STROUT, A. M. Prin.**

### Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

64th year. Maintained by State of Virginia. Courses  
Scientific, Technical, Military. Sixty-three graduates  
on active and retired list Army and Navy. For in-  
formation, apply to  
**GEN. SCOTT SHIFF, Superintendent.**

### Miss Butts's School for Girls

"LOWTHORPE" NORWICH CONN.

## Chestnut Hill Academy

Wissahickon Heights,  
Chestnut Hill, Pa.

A boarding school for boys, 30 minutes  
from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.  
**JAMES L. PATTERSON, Head-master.**

### NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.

Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame

College for Women and Preparatory School for  
Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department.  
Lecturers of national reputation. System of educa-  
tion thorough and progressive. Extensive grounds.  
Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spec-  
ious buildings, completely equipped. **Charles St. Ave.  
Baltimore, Md.**

Washington, D. C.

### GUNSTON, A SCHOOL FOR

GIRLS AND  
YOUNG LADIES.  
1401 Massachusetts ave. and 1212 and 1214 14th st., n. w.  
Illustrated catalogue. **Mr. & Mrs. BRUYERLEY R. MASON.**

**MRS. L. A. KIMBERLY, 72 Perkins street,**  
West Newton, Mass., is receiving into her home  
a few children from nine to fifteen years of age,  
and will take entire charge of them throughout  
the year. The schools of Newton are the same system  
as the Boston schools, the High School being the finest  
in the Commonwealth and one of the best preparatory  
schools in the country, fitting pupils with unusual  
success for all colleges, INCLUDING West Point and  
Annapolis. The advantages of Boston for the study  
of music, and art are CLASSE at hand. Refers by per-  
mission to Hon. J. D. Long; Rev. Julian C. Jaynes.

### ARMSTRONG,

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS,

Military Uniforms made  
by Military Tailors

WESTERN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

**E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG CO.,**

500-504 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

63 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

**GEO. F. HARDING,**  
MILITARY TAILOR

and OUTFITTER.

EVERYTHING FOR  
ARMY and NAVY  
OFFICERS.

Uniforms, Swords,  
Belts, Caps, Flags,  
Equipments.

Twenty years experience. Only the best materials  
used, first-class workmanship. Satisfaction  
guaranteed.

63 Summer Street, Boston.

### DRILL REGULATIONS.

Infantry, Cavalry and  
Artillery. Published by  
**ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL,** 93 & 101 Nassau St.,  
New York.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Cable Address: Army and Navy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of offering this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash, by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. *Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.*

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
83 Nassau Street, New York.

Washington, D.C., Office: Room 11, 1417 G Street, William M. Mason, Representative.

Chicago Office: 740 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn Street, Charles B. Darling, Representative.

Boston Office: Room 321, 179 Summer Street, E. P. Guild, Representative.

It beats all creation how easily the European press can hand out large, cold chunks of advice to the United States Government concerning its duty toward the turbulent republics of Central and South America. As noted in these columns last week, the Cologne Volks Zeitung wants some one of the great powers—"the United States, for instance"—to end the negro regime in Hayti in order that white men may be able to do business in that country. Now comes the Cologne Gazette, which frequently expresses the views of the German Government with regard to foreign affairs, with a scheme of intervention in Venezuela by one or several of the great powers whose citizens have financial interests there, foremost among those powers being Germany, France, and the United States. The Gazette suggests that the intervention take the form of an international commission to control the customs receipts for the benefit of the bondholders, avoiding meddling with local politics. Still another proffer of free counsel comes from the London Daily Mail, which, after calling attention to Venezuela's defiance of Europe in maintaining a blockade and seizing Dutch vessels, declares it to be impossible for Europe to allow a piratical and predatory Government of this type to disturb the commerce of the West Indies and the security of the Caribbean Sea. The Mail floats the Monroe Doctrine and says that this time Venezuela "must be taught a lesson," adding: "America should keep her disorderly States in order and chastise them when, relying on their weakness and her protection, they offend against international law." All of which will be duly noted. The situation in Venezuela is undeniably unfortunate and perplexing, but we are not yet convinced that it can be reformed or improved in the editorial offices of European newspapers. The United States Government is fully sensible of its duty toward Venezuela and Europe, and has no disposition to shirk the responsibility. The idea of joint intervention in Venezuela affairs, however, by Germany, France and the United States, is fanciful and preposterous. Such a program would establish the precedent violative of American tradition and purpose, and would be little less than a hostile act against Venezuela on the part of the United States. As for the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine, it is fully recognized everywhere in England except in the editorial rooms of the London Daily Mail.

If the condition of the water supply at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is as it has been described to us in a private letter from that post, it is both alarming and disgraceful. The writer of this letter states that the water is taken from the Missouri River at a point below that at which all the sewage from the post has entered it, that the introduction of bottled and filtered water does not deter men and children from using the stuff from the hydrants and that for the privilege of supplying the Missouri River water the Government pays a private corporation \$500 or \$600 a month. These conditions are a positive danger to the large body of troops now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and should not be tolerated. The Government is obligated to protect the lives of its soldiers to the furthest possible extent. It is pledged to supply them with pure water as well as pure food, and when it is remembered that impure water is a more effective transmitter of disease germs than impure food, neglect of the water supply at Fort Leavenworth would be almost criminal. To supply soldiers with contaminated water and expect them to purify it is unreasonable and unjust, and no process of sterilization which depends upon the individual action of enlisted men will ever produce satisfactory results. Men who are thirsty will drink water when they

find it without stopping to ascertain whether it is foul or pure. The safe thing is to provide a supply which shall be both pure and abundant and reasonably secure against contamination. The amount which the Government has to pay a private corporation for a supply of foul and dangerous water at Fort Leavenworth would pay the interest on the cost of an independent water works, either with ample facilities for filtration or with driven wells reaching deep enough to penetrate veins of thoroughly pure water. As a matter of economy in both life and money Fort Leavenworth should be provided with independent water works secure against monopoly control on one hand and against disease infection on the other.

In the magnificent reception given to Governor Taft by the inhabitants of Manila upon his return from Rome, on Aug. 22, there was a significant manifestation of the changing attitude of the Filipino people toward the fact of American control in the islands. The immense and demonstrative throng that welcomed the Governor was a representative gathering. It included natives of nearly every province of the archipelago, together with more than 10,000 farmers who are tenants of the friars' land, the purchase of which by the United States was the object of Governor Taft's mission to the Vatican. The Governor's definite assurance to these people that the friars' lands would be bought by the United States and turned over to its present occupants, and that the money paid for the property would remain in the islands instead of being sent away to other countries—this assurance was virtually a message of liberation to the islanders from a system of oppression which has burdened them for ages. The Governor's speech in response to this splendid greeting was singularly felicitous, and it was received with a demonstration of enthusiasm and good will which indicates that, in the civil institutions which have been built upon the secure foundations so wisely laid by the Americans, the Filipinos now realize that they have the strongest guarantees for their happiness and prosperity. The parade which escorted Governor Taft to the reception hall includes all the United States troops stationed at Manila under command of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., and their presence set before the natives an impressive example of the harmony and kindly spirit which prevail between the military and the civil authorities. We believe it to be no exaggeration to say that the reception extended to Governor Taft marks the beginning of a new and beneficent period in the affairs of the Filipino people. For in the expressions of friendship and loyalty which characterized it there were clearly manifest the forces which make for peace and order.

An impressive tribute to the United States Military Academy comes from the London Times in an article expressing the hope that Colonel Kitson, the new Governor of the British Military College at Sandhurst, may establish there a system of training similar to that followed at the West Point institution. Colonel Kitson was formerly military attaché to the British embassy at Washington, and while so engaged he made an extensive and sympathetic study of West Point methods. During the recent proceedings of the commission to investigate the system of education of officers for the British army Colonel Kitson spoke in the highest terms of the methods employed at West Point, and strongly urged their adoption by the British Government. In approving this recommendation the London Times not only gives just recognition to the splendid thoroughness of West Point training, but points out the clear, straight path to higher standards in British military education. The defects of the present system of training at Sandhurst are strikingly pointed in a letter from a young English officer to the London Times. He says that at Sandhurst it is not considered good form to become good soldiers and that unless an officer can secure "the lady influence," he will get no advancement. He adds: "I find it very difficult to call to mind any instructor who taught me anything at all, or who took the slightest trouble to arouse an interest in the work on hand. There were books and punishment; I recollect no teaching. Cadets are ordered to clean their belts with pipeclay; they are not allowed to clean their rifles. Does not this one sentence explain the whole situation, and pray, is this the fault of the cadet?"

\* I suppose it may fairly be said that the most conspicuous failings displayed in the late war were ignorance of scouting and ignorance of the management of horses. And here is not the incapacity of the Colonel—the instructor—very evident?"

Admiral Otto von Diederichs having relinquished the post of Chief of Staff of the German Navy, it may be that he can find time to add a contribution of his own to the history of certain events that followed Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila. Admiral Dewey, in the course of his recent testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, stated that there were certain things connected with the blockade of Manila that he intended to write from his own standpoint, and ever since then there has been the liveliest sort of speculation as to what those events were and whom they concerned. Now, Admiral von Diederichs was in command of the German squadron of five cruisers in Manila Bay at that time and manifested a singularly keen interest in what was going on. Possibly he may be induced to collaborate with Admiral Dewey in writing the true history of those strenuous and momentous days. Here is the literary opportunity of a lifetime. Dewey and Diederichs know all that happened during the block-

ade, and a history of that period, produced by their joint authorship, with an introduction by Captain Chichester, the senior officer in command of the British squadron, would achieve an immediate and vociferous success. What the world hankers for is a history of those events written by the admirals who made history.

British pessimists find additional cause for gloomy forebodings in the year's recruiting report, according to which, it is said, the decline of enlistments was greater than for any corresponding period in the last five years. This showing is regarded by the despondent ones as clearly foreshadowing conscription as the only means of maintaining the enlisted force of the Army at its required strength. On this point the London Saturday Review says: "We have ultimately to face this question. Whether we like it or not, conscription is certain to come, and the country might as well get used to the idea as quickly as it can." That the British Government is having difficulty in procuring recruits for the Army admits of no doubt whatever. And it is a curious fact that, while hundreds of time-expired men returning from South Africa are walking the streets of London rather than re-enlist in their own army, scores of them, as we pointed out last week, are applying at the American Embassy for enlistment in the United States Army, having been led to that course by an unfounded report that the United States required additional men for the Army in the Philippines. We cannot accept these facts as indicating any decline of the British military spirit, however, or as foreshadowing any real necessity for conscription. The chances are that the present unpopularity of the enlisted service of the British army might be very largely overcome by providing better pay and better food for the men.

Prof. Charles Elliot Norton, in the course of a recent "anti-imperialist" speech at Ashfield, Mass., asked: "What credit do we gain by our pitiless fightings in the Philippines but the credit of the bully and the ruffian?" The answer to this question is easy. To begin with, our fighting in the Philippines has not been pitiless, but humane and magnanimous in the extreme, as foreign observers unanimously agree. From it we gain credit for honestly fulfilling solemn obligations which we assumed in good faith in the Treaty of Paris. In that treaty we pledged ourselves to protect the lives and property of Spanish citizens in the Philippines, to effect the release of Spanish soldiers held as prisoners by the insurgents, to establish peace and order and insure the safety of all foreigners in the islands. These duties have been faithfully performed, and in performing them we have enlarged our reputation as a nation that keeps its word and fulfills its pledges. These and all the other things which have been accomplished in behalf of civilization in the archipelago may seem like trifles light as air to Professor Norton, but to broad-minded Americans they are worth fighting for against savages in the Philippines and venomous disloyalists here at home.

Another illustration of the touchiness of the Cubans on every subject concerning the United States appears in the inquiry proposed in the Congress of the new republic the other day with reference to the recent landing of American troops at Santiago. Without waiting to be formally interrogated as to the proceeding, the War Department volunteers the information that the troops whose landing at Santiago caused so much needless uneasiness were merely a detachment of recruits who were sent there to take the places of men whose terms of enlistment had expired, and that the United States had no intention of increasing its force in the island. That force consists of seven companies of U.S. Coast Artillery, the 18th and 21st at Cienfuegos, the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th at Havana and the 19th at Santiago. No new organizations of United States troops have been sent to Cuba since the government was turned over to the authorities of the new republic, but the War Department at Washington, having the right to retain troops in Cuba, assumes that it also has the right to keep all of those organizations at their full strength. This explanation ought to be satisfactory to the Cubans, but whether it will or not is quite another matter.

We are indebted to Dr. Joseph J. Curry, formerly captain and assistant surgeon U.S. Volunteers, for copies of two papers which he prepared while serving as a member of the Board of Medical Officers to investigate the diseases of the Philippines. One of these papers, in the form of a report to the surgeon general of the U.S. Army, is a report on Surra, an epidemic disease affecting horses, and embodies a study of the modes of transmission; the other treats of the dissemination of the same disease by means of the biting fly, together with recommendations as to measures of prevention.

As illustrating the thrift of the enlisted men of the Army, it is worth noting that they made deposits with the Government during the last fiscal year amounting to \$1,776,881. The withdrawals amounted to \$1,176,028, leaving a credit balance of \$600,853. The interest paid on soldiers' deposits, during the year amounted to \$34,687. It will be seen that the enlisted force of the Army has a little cash laid by for a rainy day.

We especially commend to the attention of young officers who have come into the Army without previous experience of official methods the comments of Major Gen. Hughes in the court-martial case of Corp. Edward L. Thornton. They will be found under our Army head.

In view of the fact that the first link of the projected cable between the United States and China by way of Hawaii and the Philippines will be ready for operation before the close of the present year, thus affording direct communication between San Francisco and Honolulu, there is much of interest in a monograph, entitled "The Submarine and Land Telegraphs of the World," recently prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. According to this document all the grand divisions of the earth are now connected by submarine cables, the Pacific Ocean being the only considerable body of water lying between the inhabited parts of the world which is not crossed and recrossed by wires. The submarine systems now in operation, great and small, number 1,750; their total length is nearly 200,000 miles, their aggregate cost is estimated at \$275,000,000, and the number of messages annually transmitted over them is more than 6,000,000. To comprehend the vastness of the telegraph systems of the world, however, one must group the submarine lines with those on land. It appears, for instance, that the land systems of telegraphy cover distances aggregating 1,180,000 miles, that their wires have a total length of 3,800,000 miles, and that the messages transmitted over them number about 4,000,000,000 per year, or an average of more than 1,000,000 per day. It is certain that the largest future development of submarine telegraphy will be in the Pacific. A great system to connect Canada with Australia is already being constructed by Great Britain and has been completed between Vancouver, B.C., and Fanning Island, which lies to the south of Hawaii, the expectation being that the entire project will be ready for business by the close of the present year. Another British system, already completed, extends from Australia to New Zealand, 1,000 miles distant, and from there to the French colony of New Caledonia, 800 miles farther. These systems, however, will all be exceeded in magnitude by the one now under way which is to extend from the coast of California to China by way of Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines. Keeping in mind the changing conditions of territorial and commercial interests in the Pacific Ocean, this project seems destined to surpass in importance all the other submarine cable systems of the world.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., who has but lately returned from Alaska, where he has been engaged in developing the great telegraph system to which we alluded last week, is greatly impressed with the agricultural possibilities of the territory, which he predicts will ultimately become a great producer, both of grain and live stock. The notion that Alaska is merely a great mining camp, General Greely says, is a mistaken one. He reports having seen all varieties of vegetables growing in the valley of the Copper River, and hardy grass which attained a height of six feet. The summers are warm, the land is wonderfully fertile and well adapted to the growth of cereals, and there are areas of grazing land capable of supporting tens of thousands of cattle. This view of General Greely is entirely in accord with that of other intelligent explorers who have carefully studied Alaskan conditions. The fact is that, instead of a frozen and unconquerable wilderness, we have in Alaska a vast empire of almost incalculable resources in minerals, timber, fisheries and agriculture, and that with their development this remote territory seems destined to become a factor of tremendous importance in the unfolding commerce of the Pacific. It has been General Greely's good fortune to identify himself in a conspicuous degree with this development, for with the completion of the extensive telegraph system of the territory Alaska will be brought into immediate touch with the world at large, and the effect of that will be an increasing inflow of immigration and capital. Yet the truth—humiliating as it may be to the "anti-imperialists"—must be told, and the truth is that we took possession of Alaska and are governing it without ever having asked the consent of the governed! The failure of the aunties to denounce this act of American oppression is little short of criminal negligence.

The annual report of Lieut. Col. F. S. Dodge, D.P.M.G., U.S.A., chief paymaster, Department of the East, shows receipts and disbursements to the amount of \$6,744,927.18. The report contains some excellent suggestions which should receive attention at Washington. Colonel Dodge says: "It has always seemed to me that marksmen and sharpshooters in the Infantry and Cavalry arms of the Service should receive additional pay, say \$1 per month for the former and \$2 per month for the latter. Certainly a soldier who can hit the object aimed at with his rifle is more valuable to the Government than one who cannot. A small increase of pay would, in my judgment, stimulate effort in this direction and do much toward improving the marksmanship of the Army. I would also invite attention to the inadequacy of the allowance of commutation of quarters. The present allowance was established many years ago, and under entirely different conditions from those that prevail to-day. Rents have probably more than doubled in all our large cities since it went into effect, and I do not see how an officer with a moderate salary can make both ends meet when stationed therein. The regulation allowance of quarters in kind is altogether too meagre. Either the number of rooms to each rank should be increased, or the commutation allowance for each room increased. A brigadier general is now allowed five rooms as quarters, or commutation therefor at \$60 per month. I do not believe this sum would cover more than one-third the rent he

would be forced to pay if stationed in New York city. Starting with an allowance of two rooms for a second lieutenant, it seems only reasonable that each higher grade should be allowed an additional room over the grade below. This would give a brigadier general eight rooms, or \$96 per month, surely by no means a more liberal allowance than the present one was when it went into effect, some twenty odd years ago." Both of these suggestions are recommended to favorable consideration by General Brooke in his last annual report.

We infer from cable despatches under London date of August 25 that there has been some doubt as to the authenticity of a recent statement from Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, of England, concerning the United States Army. The statement in question is contained in the following letter which appeared in the West Point Centennial number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, published on June 14:

Farm House, Glynde near Lewes, May 6, 1902.

Dear Sir: I have just returned from a long trip abroad and found your letter of April 15 on my table.

I regret very much that I have no time at my disposal for writing letters intended for publication, but I can assure you of this, that I always quote the American Army as being, to my views of soldiers, the best Army in the world.

Believe me to be faithfully yours,

WOLSELEY.

Colonel William C. Church.

Somebody either in the United States or England evidently doubted the genuineness of this communication, and called Lord Wolseley's attention to it. His Lordship's reply is that he believes that "the quotation accurately describes that Army." We have only to add that Lord Wolseley's letter is in the possession of the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who will take pleasure in showing it to any doubting Thomas who cares to see it. Our own theory is that the question as to its authenticity emanated from the "anti-imperialists" who have all along maintained that the United States Army was made up of butchers and outlaws.

There is said to be a possibility that the Army marksmen who are to shoot at Sea Girt in the big team matches may be placed at a disadvantage as regards trigger pull. Under the present rules of the National Rifle Association, the trigger pull of a rifle must not be less than four and a half pounds. Under the old firing regulations of the Army when the Springfield rifle was used this rule governed. In the new Army Firing Regulations governing the use of the Krag rifle adopted in 1898, the trigger pull is changed so as not to be less than three pounds. It would be manifestly improper to take the rules of a discarded rifle and insist that these govern the new arm. The Army men should certainly be guided by their own regulations as to the trigger pull of their rifle, which they are not at liberty to change. Many of the Army marksmen have used triggers with a pull just a shade over three pounds, and to expect these men to change to a pull of over four and a half pounds against their regulations would be unjust and improper. It is hoped the matter may be adjusted without friction. Paragraph 539 of the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, United States Army, reads: "The trigger pull must always be at least three pounds and will be tested (holding the barrel vertically) by each competitor, under the supervision of a range officer or scorer, before firing each day and at each range."

In Maryland and West Virginia the Schley affair has already become a direct issue in the campaign for Congress, and the chances are that a similar complication will develop in other States. It is the avowed purpose of Admiral Schley's partisans to prevent, if possible, the re-election of every member of either branch of Congress who opposed or was indifferent to the cause of their hero, the issue being simply: "Are you for Schley or against him?" It is probable that this policy will force the retirement of several members of the present delegations from Maryland and West Virginia, and like results may be effected in certain districts of other States. Irrespective of the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy, we keenly regret that the affair has become an issue in party politics. This implies no reflection upon the sincerity or motive of Admiral Schley's supporters. Their error is one of method rather than of purpose, and its effect will be to keep alive a deplorable controversy which, in justice alike to the living and the dead, should be allowed to pass into forgetfulness. The best that we can hope for is that the party contest which the affair has precipitated may not unseat any member of either house of Congress who is friendly to the Army and Navy to make room for a successor who is hostile to their interests.

Not least among the valuable gains of Great Britain in her South African campaign is the lesson she has learned in the treatment of typhoid fever among large bodies of troops. From statistics published by the British War Office it appears that the deaths from enteric fever among the British forces during the past year of the war numbered 3,774, or 20.97 per 1,000; for the second year they were 2,561 or 10.63 per 1,000, and for the period from Oct. 12, 1901, to May 31, 1902, when the war ended, they were 1,696 or 6.64 per 1,000. The high mortality during the earlier stages of the war was due partly to inefficient discipline, impure water, inadequate

sanitary arrangements and bad judgment in selecting sites for camps, but as these conditions were remedied there was a decrease in the death rate so pronounced as to suggest that under proper supervision typhoid fever might have been relegated to the status of a preventable disease. After the experience of Great Britain in South Africa and of the United States during and since the conflict with Spain, it is hardly likely that the military campaigns of the future will witness any such mortality rate from typhoid as has attended these recent wars.

With the recall of the U.S.S. Cincinnati, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., commanding, from La Guayra, and the U.S.S. Topeka, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels, U.S.N., commanding, from Puerto Cabello, but one United States warship, the Marietta, Comdr. John A. Rodgers, U.S.N., commanding, is left to protect American interests in Venezuela and on the Isthmus. The Machias, Comdr. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., commanding, now at Cape Haytien, upon being relieved by the Cincinnati, will proceed to the New York Navy Yard for repairs, and unless other vessels are sent to replace those withdrawn Commander Rodgers will be unsupported in a region so extensive and so torn with revolutionary disturbances that he will be kept on the go all the time. But he will prove equal to any emergency that may arise. He is fearless, alert and tactful, and if developments shall require the assertion of American authority it can be safely assumed that Commander Rodgers will be on hand and ready for business. But with disquieting conditions in Hayti, in Colombia and in Venezuela to look after, it is evident that he will be a particularly busy man.

We are pleased to see that the King of England has again honored the profession of Service Journalism by bestowing upon its oldest and most distinguished representative, Sir William Howard Russell, the Victorian Order, C.V.O. Sir William's connection with the profession of journalism dates back to the Crimean War, where his letters to one of the London papers—the Times, if we remember rightly—made him widely known as one of the ablest of war correspondents. He visited this country during our Civil War, when his free comments on what he saw displeased the irascible Stanton. He was for many years, and until his retirement from active work, the editor of the London Army and Navy Gazette. We hope that Sir William may live long to enjoy in his dignified retirement the honors he has so honestly earned.

They are having in England the controversy between the navy and army, as to which have control of coast fortifications, which is heard to some extent in this country. In England, however, it is the army which is proposing a change in the existing order. "As is well known," says the Army and Navy Gazette, "the Admiralty and War Office do not think alike about several matters in this connection, notably the garrisoning of the coaling stations. But now Mr. Brodrick tells us apparently that, in some unexplained manner, the War Office proposes to use land forces not as the complement of the sea service, but actually as a substitute for the fleet. We trust that Lord Charles Beresford will take an early opportunity when the House."

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, who has been engaged since July 8 in making an inspection of the various Army posts in Alaska, returned to Seattle on Aug. 25. He was accompanied by his aide, Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th U.S. Inf., who says of the tour: "The General made a tour of inspection to the posts in Alaska, and found them in very good shape. Some improvements are needed at several barracks, and he undoubtedly will make recommendations for them. The telegraph lines are being built as fast as possible, and it will not be many months before communication in the frozen north will be as simple a matter as in this State."

The War Department has issued, under date of April 7, 1902, a manual for the Subsistence Department, as Document No. 156. This is a substantial book of 220 pages, and was prepared under the direction of Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, by Mr. Emmet Hamilton, whose appointment as chief clerk in the office of the Commissary General was noticed in a recent issue. The manual contains full information concerning the various details of the work of the Subsistence Department, all of which is arranged in most concise and handy form.

Speaking of the Civil War, Gen. James Longstreet says: "It was long before the people could be made to understand that war was killing, and they suffered themselves to be misled by the current talk about strategy, forgetting that the purpose of strategy is to bring you in contact with your enemy under such circumstances as to give you an advantage."

—This, from a Manila newspaper, is suggestive: "It is rather amusing to note the optimistic peace views that some papers that know better pretend to take of the President's flamboyant order. Business men and money wasted? Why, there aren't six provinces into which any man would dare penetrate 25 miles without risking his life. How long would the civil government endure if the Army were withdrawn? Three months, think you?"

The recent unfortunate experiences of the converted gunboat *Sylvia* while en route to Norfolk in charge of the naval militia of Maryland recalls an incident in connection with the naval militia of Ohio at the time the Navy Department was endeavoring to enlist as many of these militiamen as possible for active service afloat. A regular recruiting station was opened at Toledo and invitations extended to the officers and men of the naval militia to meet the naval officers in charge of the recruiting station at that place. The officers of the Ohio naval militia insisted upon coming into the Navy, bringing their men with them, but with the understanding that the vessel they should be assigned to should be officered and manned by the Ohio militia, and that no regular naval officer or man should be on board. Of course the Department declined to entertain for an instant such an idea, with the result that the Ohio men marched away in their naval uniforms and joined the land forces of the State and saw no sea service at all. The experience with the *Sylvia* demonstrates the wisdom of the action of the Navy Department in 1898, and enforces the idea that no man can be a sailor without experience. Much unfavorable comment was indulged in at the time in Ohio military circles over the Navy Department's action, but there seems no good reason why Government property and prestige should be committed to the care of organizations wholly unfamiliar with the details of the duty to be done.

At the present time the Navy is about equally divided in its opinion as to the advisability of re-establishing an Engineer Corps. It is not the intention, however, to take any steps looking to this end until the present scheme of training line officers for engine room duty has been given a better and more comprehensive trial. In speaking on this subject Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has said to our Washington correspondent that he "is still of the opinion that if the present scheme is honorably and practically carried out as contemplated when the Personnel Act was drawn, it would be a perfect success and would eliminate for good the idea of re-establishing an Engineer Corps in the Navy." There is a very large "if" here, and we are not optimistic as to the success of the present plan. We do not believe that it is possible to make a man become an efficient line officer and a good technical engineer officer. We still believe that the Engineer Corps will be re-established in the Navy.

Already preparations are being made by the War Department for the Army maneuvers scheduled to begin at Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 20, and it is probable that as much interest will be taken in the war games to be played there as is being shown by the Artillery in the joint maneuvers now in progress. Four States have accepted the invitation of the Secretary of War to send part of their militia organizations to take part, and many others have signified a desire to be represented by one or more officers of their National Guard. Colorado, the last State to accept, will send a force of 250 men, and Nebraska and Kansas will have strong representation. In many ways the Fort Riley maneuvers will be of incalculable value to the new Army. Field guns will be tested under service conditions, the new Army rifle will be fired and the Luger automatic pistol given further tests. The war game to be played will do much to show the strong and weak points of the new Army and especially of the Field Artillery.

Advices from San Francisco, Cal., state that work on barracks at the new post at Monterey, Cal., will be rushed right through at the same time as that of the cantonment barracks for the 7th and 19th Infantry at the Presidio. What to do with the 15th Infantry while they are waiting for the completion of their barracks at Monterey is a question. They probably will be placed in camp at the Presidio, although one plan for their disposition was to take one of the idle transports lying off Sausalito in the hands of a caretaker, put the 15th on board and anchor them in Monterey Harbor. The new post at Fort Baker has been turned over from the Quartermaster's Department to the Artillery now stationed there, the 61st and 68th companies of Coast Artillery. The new post is for the accommodation of only one company of Artillery, but quarters and barracks for a second company are in process of building, and it will be ultimately a three-company post.

The liquid fuel tests being conducted in Washington by a board of naval officers, of which Lieut. Comdr. John R. Edwards is the president, have conclusively shown, according to Rear Admiral Melville, that oil can be burned as fuel with facility, but have not shown that it can be used economically for naval purposes. Rear Admiral Melville does not believe that there is any prospect of liquid fuel being used in the Navy in lieu of coal, with the possible exception of on small craft, such as torpedo boats and tugs. Oil can be burned with perfect safety, but when the matter of expenses is taken into consideration it is not as economical as coal when the latter fuel is selling at normal prices. The recent experiments have been of incalculable value to the Navy and will be continued along the same lines.

The 11th Battery of Field Artillery, Capt. William H. Coffin, on a practice march from Fort Hamilton to Montauk Point, Long Island, arrived at Bay Shore on the

afternoon of Aug. 22 from Wantagh, a distance of fifteen miles, after a seven hours' march. The men were careful of their mounts and no attempt was made at fast time. The cool weather favored the march and enabled the battery to do the hard day's work without any serious strain. The roads covered were in fine condition. It is the plan of the officers to march twenty miles each day. The battery is finely mounted and its superior horsemanship has attracted much attention. The camp at Montauk, where the battery arrived Aug. 27, is on the eastern shore of Lake Wyandance.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy on Aug. 27 signed an order relieving Capt. Charles H. Davis of the Navy as superintendent of the Naval Observatory in Washington, and assigning to that duty Capt. Colby M. Chester, now stationed at the Naval War College. Captain Davis will be placed in command of the battleship *Alabama*, relieving Capt. Willard Brownson, who is to succeed Comdr. Richard Wainwright as superintendent of the Naval Academy for the coming school year. In the near future an order will be issued relieving Commander Wainwright and placing him in command of the *Newark*, which is to be placed in commission about Oct. 15, 1902.

We have recently received several requests to publish the dates of the departure from this country for the Philippines of all the troops now serving in the Archipelago. We give them as follows: 1st Cavalry, August, 1900; 5th Cavalry, March, 1901; 6th Cavalry, July 1900; 9th Cavalry, April, 1900; 11th Cavalry, January, 1902; 15th Cavalry, April, 1901; 1st Infantry, September, 1900; 2d Infantry, August, 1900; 5th Infantry, September, 1900; 10th Infantry, March, 1901; 11th Infantry, April, 1901; 26th Infantry, February, 1901; 27th Infantry, February, 1901; 28th Infantry, February, 1901; 29th Infantry, April, 1902, and 30th Infantry in February, 1901.

An educational project which is important because of our expanding national interests on the sea appears in the founding of a course of instruction in naval architecture at Cooper Union. This new course will be under the direction of Andrew J. Maclean, professor of naval architecture at the Webb Academy, and it is understood that the actual work will begin on Sept. 22. It is required of candidates for admission to this course that they shall be familiar with elementary algebra and geometry, and applications for entrance may be made personally or by letter at the office in Cooper Union, New York city.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has sent out for experiment to several Army posts in this country and in the Philippines a new type of rifle telescopic sight for long-distance shooting. Officers of the Ordnance Department term the new sight the "long" field sight. It is attached to the barrel running parallel to it. A large number of the new style bolo bayonets have also been sent to the Philippines for test under actual service conditions. It is believed at the Ordnance Department that this bayonet will prove a complete success for tropical service.

Justice Hall, in the Supreme Court of New York, issued a temporary injunction on Aug. 26, restraining the American Ordnance Company, Joseph H. Hoadley, George W. Hoadley and Frank W. Curtis, from transferring or disposing of the property of the corporation. The injunction was issued on application of Alexander & Colby, attorneys for David A. Scribner and Nathaniel Niles. Information as to the reasons which led to asking for the injunction was refused by the plaintiff's attorneys.

We judge from the inquiries we receive that there is an erroneous impression that there has been a change in the Infantry Drill Regulations. There has been no change since the present regulations were adopted Oct. 3, 1891, and none is in immediate prospect. The War Department is trying a new system of drill regulations prepared some years ago by Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U.S.A., but even if it should be adopted it will be another year before it will be ready for issue.

The Signal Corps Headquarters at the War Department has been informed this week that the Army telegraph line between Fort Liscum, at Port Valdez, and Fort Egbert, at Eagle City, Alaska, which has been under construction for over two years, has finally been opened. All that is now needed for the complete opening up to communication of the Yukon territory is the successful installation of the wireless systems for which contracts have already been made.

It is reported by General Randall, U.S.A., who has just returned from Alaska, that the progress making in the construction of the Army post at Haines' Mission, in Alaska, is not sufficiently rapid to permit of its occupation this winter. He has accordingly decided to keep the troops now in that section at Skagway, where they are comfortably quartered and can be reached by steamer.

The following is the summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of July, 1902: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 2,675; enlistments in cities, 1,876; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 799; total, 2,675.

#### ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS, 1902.

On Jan. 3, 1902, the chief of artillery, U.S. Army, Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Art. Corps, addressed the Headquarters of the Army, suggesting that an invitation be extended to the Navy Department to enter into combined maneuvers with the Army during the coming summer. On Jan. 9 the Secretary of War addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy asking the co-operation of that Department, which was accepted by Secretary Long under date of Jan. 13. March 26 the Secretary of the Navy asked for the details as to the character and scope of the evolutions proposed by the Army.

This memorandum and the letter of the Secretary of War of May 22 were accepted in full by the Navy Department except that it was decided that no torpedo boats should be used either by the defense or the attack, and arrangements have been perfected to carry out this program on the part of the two services.

In order to furnish two reliefs for the guns at the posts in the maneuver districts, it was found necessary to send 21 companies of coast artillery from other posts in this Department, making in all 31 companies of seacoast artillery taking part in the maneuvers. In addition three companies of engineers from Washington Barracks, the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and two companies of Connecticut Heavy Artillery and the Connecticut and Rhode Island Signal Corps have been assigned to stations in the maneuver districts.

A Board of Arbitration has been appointed, consisting of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Lieut. Col. J. P. Story, of the Army, and Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper and Capt. William Swift, U.S.N. The fifth member determined upon is Admiral Luce, retired, U.S.N.

The rules to govern the decisions of umpires and observers have been prepared by Major Harrison, Art. Corps, and Lieut. Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., and have been approved by General MacArthur and Admiral Higginson. The umpires and observers were to meet at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., Aug. 27, for discussion of the rules. The period of preparation will begin at midnight Aug. 29, and end midnight Aug. 31. The period of hostilities will begin midnight Aug. 31, and end noon Sept. 6. During the afternoon of Sept. 6 the fleet will pass in review before the posts of the two involved districts. The final discussion of the problem will take place at the Naval War College at a date after the maneuvers not yet determined.

The rules adopted are as follows:

**GENERAL IDEA.**—1. Anticipating the declaration of hostilities, a strong enemy's fleet (without torpedo boats) determines to make a sudden dash upon Newport, or the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound, to secure a naval base, taking advantage of the absence of a declaration of war to find the land forces somewhat unprepared.

**SPECIAL IDEA.**—2. In undertaking these operations, the controlling idea should be to test the training of the personnel and the efficiency of the material, and it is of paramount importance that this idea should not be lost sight of.

3. The period of the maneuvers is to be divided into two distinct phases: (a) Period of Preparation; (b) Period of Hostility.

4. It is desirable that attacks or feints should be made all along the line so as to test the efficiency of each part of the line, rather than to have one main attack upon some prominent point, thereby allowing enthusiasm and interest at other places to wane by a feeling of fancied security.

5. The attacks by the fleet should embrace a day attack and a night attack, and, if possible, a bombardment and a forcing of a passage.

6. This coup being made before a declaration of war, it will be assumed that prior to the period of preparation no channels are mined or obstructed; thereafter mines and obstructions may be placed.

7. During the period of hostilities the conditions are to approach those of war as closely as possible.

#### INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED.

8. *For the Army.*—General features of attack on posts and the defense of same; the most efficient way for district commanders to exercise command of the defenses of artillery districts in action, including the practical co-ordination of such defenses as a whole; the use of movable armaments; the best system of fire control and direction; the practical determination of "areas of greatest advantage" for each fort; a simple and reliable method of communicating orders and information from fire commanders and battery commanders to gun emplacements; the best use of searchlights in detecting the approach of an enemy; the best location of searchlights together with all information as to the use of same in connection with the fire of guns on ships at night; the location of range finders, and the comparative merits of depression and horizontal base systems; system of signals by searchlights between forts; the best method of conducting the work of security and information, and the utilization of commercial life-saving and lighthouse stations; the practical application of wireless telegraphy and use of balloons; the number, type, caliber, and mounting of guns at each fort, and the sufficiency and adaptability of same to purpose intended; type and number of emplacements, material composed of, construction, durability and strength, interior arrangements, suitability of site, plan, elevation and position with reference to other emplacements, and to enemy's guns on front, flank, and rear; facilities for personnel to pass from one emplacement to another; convenience as to location of ammunition delivery tables, or the points at which ammunition is received by the cannoners from the ammunition detail; effect of fire of guns in and about emplacements in the target practice preceding the naval attack; means of lighting inside and out; locations and dimensions of replotting, telephone and telerograph booths; condition of rooms and galleries as to dryness; drainage and ventilation; convenience of location of armament chests, loading implements, tools, etc., and provisions made for same; efficiency of ammunition service; the condition and efficiency of all electrical plants and appliances, including power plants, generators, storage batteries, power rooms, lamps, switchboards, motors for hoists and for maneuvering guns and carriages, electrical firing devices and

method of using cables, wires, conduits, telephones and telautographs.

9. *For the Navy.*—The best method of obtaining the ranges of the forts and batteries fired at, the means of communicating these ranges to the divisional officers, the designation of the target to the divisional officers; the effect of smoke in concealing the target (as far as possible, in view of the limitations imposed by the simulated fire of the heavy guns), the order of fire in the ship considering the direction and force of the wind; the effect of mines and obstructions on the progress of the ships; for the admiral; the best method of concealing his approach; in the attack, whether it is possible to designate separate targets for the different ships after the action has begun, or to cease firing at certain batteries that he deems to be silenced, and to concentrate the fire of the ships on the remaining batteries; the method of maneuvering under fire; considering the character of the channel, the best formation to be used, the distance between ships, and the speed; the efficiency of the signals used; the method of attacking in a fog, or by night; the use of searchlights for lighting the target and for blinding the eyes of the opposing gunners or range observers; whether to direct the beams at the guns or at the range finders; whether desirable to use searchlights from all the ships, or from a few, the others remaining in darkness and firing at the targets illuminated by the searchlights of the few; the method of preventing the crossing of the beams and the forming of dark sectors beyond; the blinding effect of the opposing searchlights, both on navigation and on aiming at the designated target; the possibility of shielding the eyes and looking under the beam; the methods to be adopted in forcing mined and obstructed channels.

#### PRELIMINARY DETAILS.

10. A Board of Arbitration will be appointed to take final cognizance of the various operations of the maneuvers and to decide the results. This board shall consist of five members, two to be officers of the Army, two to be officers of the Navy, and the fifth to be selected by agreement of the respective Army and Navy commanders.

11-13. Describes the method of taking the record.

14. The Period of Preparation, as provided for in the Special Idea, shall be from midnight, Aug. 29, to midnight, Aug. 31.

15. The Period of Hostility, as provided for in the Special Idea, shall be from midnight, Aug. 31, to noon, Sept. 6.

16. The defense will consist of all the forts in the Artillery District of Narragansett (Forts Rodman, Adams, Wetherill and Greble), and in the Artillery District of New London (Forts Mansfield, Wright, Michie, and the fort on Gardiner's Point). They will be mobilized on a war basis, allowing two reliefs of artillerymen.

17. There will be no floating defense of any kind.

18. The attack will consist of about fifteen (15) ships, in accordance with the following list, which is subject to revision:

A—Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana, Puritan,\* B—Brooklyn, C—Olympia, Cincinnati, Panther,\* D—Montgomery, Mayflower, Topeka, E—Gloucester, Scorpion, Peoria.

\* So rated for the purposes of the maneuvers.

The letters of designation used have the following meaning: A, battleship; B, armored cruiser; C, protected cruiser; D, unprotected cruiser; E, gunboat.

19. Torpedo boats are excluded from both sides.

20-23. States that 9 Army and 15 Navy umpires will be required, 12 Navy and 15 Army observers.

24. The umpires and observers will assemble at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., at 10 a. m., on Aug. 27, to discuss the rules.

25. The Army observers and Navy umpires will be taken on board at Newport and distributed to their respective ships by the Commander-in-Chief of the naval force on Aug. 29.

26. The Navy observers and Army umpires will assemble at Newport, and be distributed to the stations by the commanding general of the shore forces on Aug. 29.

27. Such naval militia as may be assigned to the ships will embark at Newport, Aug. 30, and be distributed to the ships by the Commander-in-Chief.

28. The attacking fleet will be assembled at noon, Sept. 6, at either extremity of the line of defense, and will then pass in review before the forts.

29. The umpires, observers, and naval militia contingents will be returned to Newport Sept. 6, after the review of the ships, in like manner to their original distribution.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

30. In pursuance of paragraph 2, of the Special Idea, it must be borne in mind that the object of the maneuvers on either side is not primarily to win, but to investigate and test certain systems and problems of attack and defense. To this end it is desirable that all units shall remain in action during the whole of the maneuvers.

31. States the circumstances to be allowed for.

32. The attacking fleet is to be under the sole direction of the Commander-in-Chief of the naval force. As he is a hostile officer, he will not be given any instructions during the period of the maneuvers, nor will he hold any intercourse with the shore except under a flag of truce. He will allow no boats of any kind to come alongside. If he wishes information, he will seek it only as he would in war. All American merchant shipping is supposed to be in port.

33. The defense will not know more of the plans of the hostile fleet than it would in actual war. Under no circumstances shall the time be designated for any evolution or phase of the maneuvers.

34. A naval base may be established at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief of the naval force; if outside the line of defense, the Army cannot and is not expected to prevent such establishment.

35. There shall be no landing parties except on the Government or military reservations. Plans of these reservations shall be furnished by the commanding general of the shore forces, showing the limits. During the period of hostilities flags shall be established on shore to mark the boundaries of the reservations. These shall be regulation signal flags, which, being stationary and not waved, will not create confusion. The location of the flags will not be shown on the plans, but generally there will be one at each shore termination of any boundary line, and one at each pronounced change in its direction.

36. The charts to be used in the maneuvers and in the reports will be Coast Survey Charts No. 114, Newport to Plum Island; No. 298, Gardiner's Bay; No. 358, Fisher's Island Sound; No. 253-2, Newport Harbor.

37. The commanding officers of ships shall require sextant angles or bearings, or both, to be taken at intervals of three (3) minutes during the maneuvers in action, and at other times as may be necessary, in order to furnish later a track chart of the ship's movements.

38. On board ships R.F. guns will fire blank charges; the larger caliber guns will fire sub-caliber blanks. On shore all guns will fire blank charges. On account of the special character of the firing the rate of fire of all guns will be assumed to be that laid down in the rules for each caliber, as determined for service conditions, and will be so counted, except as hereafter provided, paragraph 58.

39. All commissioned officers of the Army and Navy participating in the maneuvers shall submit duplicate reports to the commanding officers embracing both a record of events and pertinent comments on all matters of professional interest that have come under their notice.

40. Full reports, embodying their own observations and the reports of their subordinate officers, shall be submitted by the commanding officers of the forts and ships to the commanding general of the shore forces (through district commanders) and to the Commander-in-Chief of the naval force respectively.

41. The commanding officers shall have the right of protest against any ruling of an umpire.

#### RULES.

42. Eastern standard time is to be used in all the maneuvers.

43. Any communications between hostile forces must be made under a flag of truce. This will be indicated at night by a white flag with searchlight on it shown at a convenient point.

44. Authorized and non-combatant observers afloat will be indicated to the defense by flying the convoy flag of the Navy.

45. It being assumed that there is no floating defense of any sort, none of the small craft of the Army employed in the service of the forts will be interfered with in any way. In view of the special character of the maneuvers, the commanding general and authorized observers may proceed from post to post unmolested.

46. Neither umpire nor observer shall interfere in any way with the handling or working of the ships or batteries.

47. The ships will not use any of the aids to navigation in their attacks (supposed for this purpose to be non-existent) unless it becomes a question of the safety of the ship.

48. An umpire called on to make a ruling, where an immediate ruling is plainly required, shall at once inform the commanding officer.

49. Signal stations will be assumed to be exposed to the same risks as in actual war.

50. As one of the objects of establishing signal stations is to afford practice to the Signal Corps, it is mutually agreed that during the constructive disabling of any station, messages may still be sent for exercise, but that no information is to be given as to the operations or movements of the fleet.

51. Any mines placed after the beginning of the period of preparation must be fully connected and in working order. They are to contain dummy charges and dummy fuses only; but a live fuse is to be placed in the external circuit of each mine, at some convenient point for observation and inspection. In case the attacking force passes over a minefield, without first clearing the channel, or severing the connections, any ship that comes in contact with a mine and closes its circuit, as indicated by the blowing of the fuse in the external circuit, will be considered out of action, and will be so noted by the shore umpire in his report to the Board of Arbitration, but no ruling shall be made at the time. Any ship within the radius of destructive effect of an observation mine, or group of such mines, at the time the circuit is closed by the observers shall be considered out of action.

52. Channels are allowed to be obstructed after the beginning of the period of preparation. This, however, is to be done only constructively. It is assumed that under the conditions of war, during the period of preparation, a number of hulks of varying dimensions, the number not to exceed what might reasonably be obtained during the two days of preparation, may be sunk in selected positions in the field of maneuver. On or before Aug. 27, the naval commander will be furnished sketch maps and memoranda sealed and showing the proposed locations and the character of the hulks. There shall be fifteen (15) copies of the information in separate sealed packages. Before the maneuvers begin each umpire afloat shall be provided with one of the sealed packages. He shall consider all naval operations in the light of this secret information, and as steps are taken by vessels to investigate channels he shall release reasonable information as to the state thereof with regard to obstructions. The umpire must report all the circumstances for the decision of the Board of Arbitration.

53. A scout attempting to gain information by running the batteries in the day time, as in a fog, will be considered out of action and will retire, if, in the judgment of the umpire on shore, she has been seen in time and has received enough fire to put her out of action.

54. As some of the principal objects of the maneuvers are the testing of the fire control, fire discipline, rapidity of fire, value and accuracy of range finders, and the handling and effect of searchlights, particular attention shall be paid by the umpires and observers to the workings of these systems. Efficiency or defects in the workings of any or all of these will be noted and commented upon in their report.

55. The effect of searchlights upon gun fire or upon the navigation of the ships cannot be indicated by an arbitrary rule. From all the available reports, the Board of Arbitration will decide the effect and estimate its value in points to be counted against the life of the battery or ship, as assigned by the rules.

56. A ship blinded or wishing a searchlight turned off her conning tower or bridge shall blow a long blast of the whistle. The beam of the light must be turned to the after part of the ship immediately. If she is still inconvenienced in her navigation, she shall blow two long blasts of the whistle, when the light must be turned off that ship altogether. The times and other points of value are to be noted on both sides.

57. In an attack upon an entrenched position ten times the number of the defenders of such position actually engaged shall be required to take it, and the casualties suffered by the assailants shall be twice the whole number of the defenders. The two umpires on the spot shall decide. If one only is present, he shall decide, after conference with the two commanders.

58. In estimating the effect of gun fire, the number of shots fired under the practice conditions of the maneuvers shall not be considered to exceed the average rate of fire for each caliber as determined under service conditions from reports of target practice. If the number falls below this rate, or in case of any accident to gun mechanism or in the service of ammunition, the rate is reduced below the normal average, then the actual number of fires is to be counted. The following table affords an approximate rate of fire for guns of both services. It is as nearly correct as it can be made with information now available. It will govern during the ma-

neuvres, subject to modification by the Board of Arbitration in their discretion and in the light of subsequent reliable data.

Small R.F., 6 seconds; 4-in. R.F., 15 seconds; 4.7-in. R.F., 20 seconds; 5-in. R.F., 20 seconds; 6-in. R.F., 30 seconds; 8-in. B.L.R., 105 seconds; 10-in. B.L.R., 120 seconds; 12-in. B.L.R., 150 seconds; 12-in. B.L.M., 180 seconds; 13-in. B.L.R., 180 seconds. Guns of old types are to have their actual fires counted, to which values are to be assigned, as the Board of Arbitration may decide.

59. The following rules for the value of gun fire will govern, subject to modification by the Board of Arbitration, as in the case of the rates of fire. They are based on these general ideas: The Navy guns have from 85 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the accuracy of Army guns at similar targets, according to the range. The values of hits are proportional to the striking energy of the projectile, and decrease with the value of the protection afforded by the target. The angle of fall affects the extent and vulnerability of target both of ships and forts. The angle of presentment affects the value of the hit. A ratio exists between the vulnerable targets presented by ships and batteries at various ranges. Shore batteries cannot be destroyed by ships except by an overwhelming fire, but they may be temporarily silenced. A certain number of shots of a given caliber will destroy a ship, silence her R. F. and auxiliary batteries, or destroy or silence a single gun, depending on the vulnerability and size of target presented. Combining all the above, each shot fired may be assigned a value in points, and ships and batteries may be assigned a life in points. Also the rate of fire per minute necessary to silence a gun or battery admits of estimation in points. The tables are self-explanatory. They give the value of each shot fired, in view of all of the above considerations. The life of ships, batteries, and accessories is estimated for day conditions. Their life at night is assumed to be greater, and this has been allowed for by assigning a night value in points rather than by reducing the value of each shot fired, which would necessitate new tables. By night is meant after daylight, when guns cannot be sighted except by the aid of artificial light. A distinction is made between silencing and destroying forts and ships. All shots fired count against the life of the forts or ships. If the rate of fire per minute from ships' guns reaches a certain limit, the guns fired at are silenced for that minute. Similarly the rapid fire and auxiliary batteries of ships may be silenced by a certain rate of fire per minute from the forts. A single proviso is made for obvious reasons. The value of fire in points delivered by guns of 6 inches, and lower calibers shall not be counted against the life of the opposing ships or forts except in co-operation with the higher calibers. Without such co-operation they count in silencing, but not in destroying.

Here follow tables for the Army and the Navy guns, showing the value of fire in points for each shot. (Percentage of hits allowed for), also an estimate of the life of shore defenses and ships in points. Paragraphs 60 to 71 give directions as to keeping the record by district commanders, post commanders, fire commanders, battery commanders, officer in charge of mines, squadron commanders, commanding officers of ships and the officers of gun divisions.

72. A final opinion is expected from each commanding officer ashore and afloat of the sufficiency of the present fixed defenses and of their relative value at night or in thick foggy weather; also to what extent mines and obstructions are applicable, whether there are enough searchlights and rapid-fire batteries to cover the mine fields and prevent countermining, and whether some mobile defense is necessary for the same purpose in thick or foggy weather or at night.

73. Suggestions for changes or modifications in the rules, or for new rules to meet conditions that are not now provided for, would prove of value in future maneuvers.

S. O. 194, Aug. 23, Department of the East, designates the following named officers as umpires ashore and observers afloat for the combined Army and Navy maneuvers, the umpires to be at the stations indicated not later than Aug. 31, 1902, the observers to report to Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., commanding United States naval force on North Atlantic station, for assignment to ships of his command, Colonel Livermore and Captain Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, to be assigned to the battleship and cruiser to which they may be ordered, and Captain Walke to the flagship:

Umpires Ashore—Majors W. L. Marshall, C.E., Fort Terry; S. W. Roessler, C.E., Fort Michie; G. W. Goethals, C.E., Fort Adams; Capt. L. L. Bruff, O.D., Fort Wright; W. W. Gibson, O.D., Fort Mansfield; Edward Burr, C.E., Fort Wetherill; Harry Taylor, C.E., Fort Greble; Spencer Cosby, C.E., Gardiner's Point; Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, O.D., Fort Rodman.

Observers Afloat—Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, C.E.; Major A. S. Cummins, Art. Corps; Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D.; A. Slaker, E. M. Weaver, F. S. Harlow, G. T. Bartlett, H. C. Davis, Ira A. Haynes, Willoughby Walke, J. D. Barrette and J. W. Hinkley, Jr., Art. Corps; Capt. C. S. Bromwell, C.E.; Lieut. E. P. O'Hern, O.D.; Lieut. W. S. Browning, Art. Corps.

The following is a complete list of the vessels of all classes that are participating in the joint Army and Navy maneuvers: Alabama, Capt. Willard H. Brownson; Brooklyn, Capt. C. C. Todd; Kearsarge, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, chief of staff; Massachusetts, Capt. Henry N. Manney; Indiana, Capt. William H. Emory; Olympia, Capt. Henry W. Lyon; Montgomery, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch; Mayflower, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves; Puritan, Comdr. Albert G. Berry; Gloucester, Lieut. Andre M. Procter; Panther, Comdr. John C. Wilson; and the tugs Nina, Peoria and Leyden.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., in an official communication to General MacArthur, U.S.A., relative to the Army and Navy maneuvers, says: "The Cincinnati and Topeka will not be able to take part in the maneuvers. The Alleen, manned by the New York Naval Militia, is added to the list. At the present time I can see no reason for any further change in this list of vessels to take part in the maneuvers."

The 2d Separate Division of New York Naval Militia, from Rochester, will report on board the New Hampshire at New York city at 9 A.M., Aug. 30, to participate in the Army and Navy maneuvers. The division has been assigned to the U.S.S. Indiana. Seven officers and 112 men of the 1st Battalion have been assigned to the Indiana. On the U.S.S. Montgomery, five officers and four gun crews, and a detail from the engineer division of the 1st Battalion will report for duty. Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Fry, from Captain Miller's staff, will also report for duty on the Montgomery.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PRAISES THE ARMY.

In a speech at Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 26, President Roosevelt said: "I am greeted here to-day by the members of Needham Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. (Cheers.) This is the first section of the country in which the first blood was shed in the Revolutionary War that made us a nation, and it was here also that the two cities of Lowell and Lawrence gave their sons to pour out their life blood—the first of the ocean of life blood poured out from '61 to '65 to keep this nation one and great and free. And so it was characteristic of your city, which sent these men to the great war, when a lesser war came up my comrades, men of the 9th Regiment, with whom I served before Santiago, in your turn sprang to the country's call when once again there was war in the land. And other comrades of yours, younger comrades of yours, men whom we knew, men of the 9th Regiment, other men in the far-off Philippines, have after three years of unspeakable toil and hardship, against a cruel, reckless and elusive foe, finally won the victory for the American flag. Our people owe the greatest debt possible to you who fought in the great crisis in the great war, but there is a debt owing also to the men who so gallantly did their duty during the past three years, who say that the honor of the flag which you handed to them unstained should be kept undimmed, and now they have fought, and their success has meant what the American soldier has always meant. You triumphed, and your foes and detractors said that as mighty an army as yours was meant the establishment of a despotism in this country; and the minute that the war was over you went back to the plough, to the factory and the farm and the office and became citizens again. (Applause.) And now in the Philippines our soldiers have fought and won. To do what? To leave the country and establish the rule of civil authority under the American flag. And now we have brought peace to the islands. They are better off than ever before. Never in their history has each man had, as he has now, such a good chance for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. You have brought self-governing, individual freedom to the Filipinos of a kind that they could never have known under an anarchic tyranny of their own. Now we will govern the islands well. We will govern them primarily in their interests, but in our interests also. Whether we will or not, we, as a nation, front a great destiny. We can decide whether we will do our work badly or well, but we cannot help doing it. We have got to do it somehow, and I ask that all men stand shoulder to shoulder as Americans to see that they do it well."

Addressing a gathering of veterans of the Civil War at Newbury, N.H., on Aug. 28, President Roosevelt said in part:

"We have just brought to conclusion a war in the Far East—a war which sprang up as a sequel to our short struggle with Spain. The army which has done its work so well in the Philippine Islands has had a task which was small indeed compared with yours, but which, nevertheless, was fraught with hardship and difficulty peculiarly its own. The men, who, after three years of painful, harassing, incredibly laborious warfare in the tropical jungles against a treacherous and savage foe, have finally brought peace and order and civil government to the Philippine Islands, are your sons, your successors. They claim their share of your glory by inheritance, and by their valor and their steadfast endurance have added new lustre to that glory. They have been cruelly maligned, even by some who should have known better."

"In any army, in the best army, and especially an army doing its work under such well-nigh intolerable conditions as those which confronted our troops in the Philippines, there are bound to be instances of occasional wrongdoing. The temptation to retaliate for the fearful cruelties of a savage foe is very great, and now and then it has been yielded to. There have been a few, and only a few, such instances in the Philippines, and punishment has been meted out with unflinching justice to the offender. But the real marvel is that under such conditions there should have been so little wrongdoing. As time goes by and we get our sense of the proportion of things, these instances will be forgotten, but there will remain for all time new pages on the honor roll of our history because of what has been done for the nation in the Philippines."

"Our officers and men, on the march and in battle, showed themselves not unworthy of you, the men of the great war. They have added to the memories of which Americans are proud, and by their labor they have brought the peaceful light of civilization into one of the world's dark places. We feel that we have a right to demand the support of all good citizens for the Army of the Philippines, because of what it has done, and we ask it also for the civil officers of the Government who, with faithful toil and wisdom, are building a structure of orderly liberty on the ground made ready for them by the soldierly courage of the troops wearing the American uniform."

## CLERICAL OPINION OF THE CANTEEN.

The clergymen are coming to see the folly of the W.C.T.U., and some of the most effective and intelligent criticism of their action comes from the ministry. In its number for August the Kansas Churchman has an article by its editor, Rev. J. N. Atkin, in which he says under the heading "Drunk, Drugged and Killed:

"We have lived in this city for several years as the rector of St. Paul's Church, and we think that our opportunities for observing the condition of affairs has been pretty good. And we are forced to the conclusion that when the Army canteen was established at the post the Government took a step forward. Then a lot of long-haired men and short-haired women, who pose as the self-constituted guardians of public morals, raised a great howl about the Government setting up saloons in the Army posts—the demoralization of the soldiers—the corruption of our soldier boys, etc. In stead of telling these freaks, who are playing into the hands of the saloons, unconsciously it may be, to go home and mind their own business, the authorities listened to their tale of woe and the canteen was abolished. This was a step backwards, as subsequent facts have proven, in this city at least."

"We have seen the canteen in operation, and as compared with the scores of dark, dirty and devilish dives in this city the Army canteen had a most healthful and civilized aspect. Order prevailed everywhere, drunkenness was uncommon, and as for being drugged, beaten and robbed, such a thing could not well occur. If it did the offender would not escape with a small fine as in the police court."

"A certain per cent. of our soldiers will drink beer.

This has nothing to do with the question as to whether they should drink it or not. They will drink. Then what is the wise course to pursue, give it to them at home, under rigid military restrictions, where they will be cared for and protected, or let them come to the city and swarm into the dirty dens of vice that disgrace so many of our streets, be drugged, beaten and robbed, then hauled to the police station in the patrol wagon like cord wood, and then suffer further indignities, fines and imprisonment?"

"Would a man of any sense who has the good of the soldiers at heart hesitate one second between these conditions? We think not. There are between seventy and eighty thousand fathers and mothers in this country who have boys in the Army and if they could witness the scenes we have in this city they would cry out for the canteen, and cry so loud and so long that they would be heard at Washington, and their meaning would be understood and heeded. In choosing between evils, it is only a fool or ignoramus who will choose the greater."

"As the number of troops increases at the post the number of dives increases in the city. There are now nearly two thousand soldiers at Fort Leavenworth and the number is increasing all the time—so are the 'prohibition' vice dens. The Army canteen is a blessing compared with those cancerous ulcers which fill our community with a moral stench that would drive a pagan to suicide. We cannot understand how as practical and hard-headed a man as the President could have been so woefully deceived in this matter. Doubtless he has never seen the thing work in Leavenworth, and probably he thinks that Kansas is really a 'prohibition State.' Kansas as a State may be 'dry' in some places, but Leavenworth is wet! wet! wet! through and through; and getting wetter all the time!"

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The situation in Mindanao, where further trouble with the Moros is impending, is unchanged since our last reports. The Moros are still defiant and are believed to be strengthening their defenses. It is the general opinion in Army circles in Manila that an aggressive campaign against the hostiles is the only thing that will establish peace and order in the island. The American troops in Mindanao have been re-enforced, and now number about 2,000. The lake region, in which the Moro trouble is central, and where Camp Vicars is located, was violently shaken by a series of earthquakes on Aug. 25 and 26. Twenty natives were killed by falling walls, but Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., commanding in Mindanao, cables that there were no casualties among the American troops. The Army storehouse at Camp Vicars was seriously damaged.

Ten members of the Philippine Constabulary were ambushed by sixty ladrones armed with rifles and bolos near Magdalena, Province of Sorsogon, Island of Luzon, on Aug. 20. Two of the constabulary were killed, one was wounded and three were captured by the ladrones, who fled to the mountains.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, who has been seriously ill in Manila, is now said to be out of danger and her early recovery is confidently expected.

Frederick Dorr, proprietor, and E. O'Brien, editor of the Manila Freedom, were convicted on Aug. 25 of sedition, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000. The manager of the paper was also convicted and fined \$25. The case will be appealed.

The reception extended to Governor Taft, of the Philippines, upon his return to Manila on Aug. 22, was the most impressive demonstration ever witnessed in that city, surpassing even the old Spanish celebrations. At 7 o'clock in the morning 35 decorated tugs, carrying nine bands of music and 3,000 persons, including Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, Col. Joseph P. Sanger and a large number of other officers of the Army, together with Vice-Governor Wright and the members of the Philippine Civil Commission, circled about the ship bearing Governor Taft, and escorted him to the dock. He landed opposite Fort Santiago, where he was greeted by a throng of more than 30,000 persons, including the entire Manila garrison and many civic organizations. A hymn dedicated to Governor Taft was sung by 3,000 children. The Governor was escorted to the reception hall by a procession of carriages a mile and a half long and a vast throng of soldiers and civilians on foot. Governor Taft, in response to an address of welcome, made a speech in which he assured the people of the friendly purposes of the United States Government and added that his mission to Rome, to arrange for the purchase of the friars' land, had been entirely successful. Among the crowds of natives from the provinces who went to Manila to attend the reception were 10,000 farmers who live on the lands owned by the friars and who were overjoyed when told that they would at no distant day become the owners of the lands they occupy.

Governor Taft appeared as a witness for the defense on Aug. 23 in the case of the proprietor and the editor of the Manila Freedom charged with sedition. The Governor testified that many ex-insurgents who were guilty of acts not sanctioned by the laws of war have been appointed to offices under the civil government, but that these men had proved honest, straightforward and earnest. He said that some of them had been guilty of murder from American standards, but that from their own standpoint they undoubtedly believed their conduct of the war to have been legitimate. Governor Taft said that he had found these appointees to be loyal, and that they were not chosen because they happened to be insurgent generals, but because they were men of influence among their own people. He said the experience of the civil authorities with these men had been most satisfactory.

The New York Times says: "Those amiable people who have suffered so severely from the losses sustained in battle with the Filipinos could find, if they chose—but, of course, they won't—a measure of consolation in a line of thought suggested by Gen. Lloyd Wheaton. That officer is quoted as saying, since his return from the islands, that 'the devastations of war have cost many lives, and the loss among the natives has no doubt been large, but when one takes into consideration the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been saved by reason of the sanitary precautions of the American Army and Civil Commission, that loss by war seems infinitesimal.' The anti-imperialist, with his tender regard for the inclinations and preferences of all races except his own, will doubtless object that it is no favor to save the lives of people by forcing them to follow customs and endure governments distasteful to them, but, with the world as small as it is nowadays, this argument is decidedly weak, at least so far as the customs are concerned. The

unsanitary have become public enemies, and modern war, with all its enormous evils, does spread habits of clean living among the 'natives' and the 'unprogressives' whom it leaves alive. In General Wheaton's opinion, the victims of our arms in the Philippines were only a handful compared with the number who would have died of small-pox, plague and cholera if we had not gone there. And in making up this account the comparison between the present death rates of Cuba and Porto Rico and those of the past should not be forgotten."

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. George Elmer Thorne, 12th U.S. Inf., was married on Aug. 15 at San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Mabel E. Cord. Lieut. and Mrs. Thorne will be at home Nov. 15 at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

Lieut. William A. Moffett, U.S.N., was married at Pawley, Eng., July 26, 1902, to Miss Jeannette Beverly Whitten.

Mr. George Cron Lavery, of Jersey City, was married on Aug. 22 at Haverstraw, N.Y., to Miss Elise Marie Antonia Biart, daughter of Capt. Victor Biart, U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. H. Bonsall.

Mrs. Jas. A. Snyder, of Jefferson place, announces the engagement of her niece, Carrie Patterson Snyder, to Capt. Frank Leslie Wells, 11th U.S. Inf. No date has been set for the wedding, as Captain Wells is now on duty with his regiment in the Philippines.

The wedding of Miss Vivian May Sartoria, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Sartoria, and granddaughter of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, to Mr. Fred. Roosevelt Scovel, a cousin of President Roosevelt, took place at Cobourg, Ont., on Aug. 23. The best man was Chevalier de Diaz Albertine, uncle of the groom, and the bride was given away by her mother. One of the ushers was Lieut. John W. Wright, of the Army, and among the many present were Gen. and Mrs. O. P. Willcox, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Irwin, and Major and Mrs. W. M. Waterbury, summer sojourners at Cobourg.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Roy Lewis Goodale, son of Col. G. A. Goodale, 17th Inf., and brother of Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., to Miss Flora Adams, of Grand Blanc, Mich.

Lieut. Harry L. Cooper, 23d U. S. Inf., was married in New York city, Aug. 29, in the parish house of the "Little Church Around the Corner," to Mrs. Harriet Bonnycastle Harrison, of Louisville, Ky. Lieutenant Cooper unexpectedly received orders Aug. 26 to go to the Philippines to join his regiment. Mrs. Harrison was in New York, and it was decided that they would be married before Lieutenant Cooper started for the East. Their few relatives in the locality were hastily notified, and the little party quietly assembled at the parish house, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Seabrook. Mrs. Harrison is a daughter of the late Captain Bonnycastle, U.S.A., and a sister of Capt. H. C. Bonnycastle, 23d U.S. Inf. Her first husband was Mr. J. C. Harrison, who represented the Standard Oil interests in Kentucky.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The Navy Department this week received a cablegram announcing the death of Ensign Frederick R. Holman, of the Navy, on Aug. 13. According to the despatch Ensign Holman met his death by jumping or falling from the Celtic while she was on her way from Manila to Sydney. His act was due presumably to ill health. He entered the Service May 19, 1893, being appointed from Iowa to the Naval Academy. There is no positive evidence that Ensign Holman committed suicide. Captain Speyer, of the Celtic, says in his telegraphic report to the Navy Department from Sydney, New South Wales, that there were no witnesses of the drowning. He adds, however, that owing to recent illness Ensign Holman probably committed suicide. He was appointed lieutenant junior grade, on July 1 last, and was examined while on the Asiatic Station, but the record has not yet reached the Navy Department. The Celtic is a supply ship belonging to the Asiatic Squadron.

The California Commandery of the M.O.L.L. have published obituary notices of the following deceased members: Major James L. Wilson, Art. Corps, U.S.A.; Capt. Edward McB. Timoney, 15th U.S. Inf., U.S.A.; Major Curtis E. Munn, surgeon, U.S.A.; 2d Lieut. W. P. Butler, O.D., U.S.A.; Pay Director W. W. Williams, U.S.N., and Pay Director Casper Schenck, U.S.N. Of the last they say: Companion Schenck was well known in San Francisco, where for many years he served in charge of the Navy pay office. He was a prominent and well known member of the Bohemian Club, and was famous as an after-dinner speaker and story teller.

Col. William Henry Hubbell, Commander-in-Chief of the National Army of Spanish-American War Veterans, died Aug. 26 at St. Mark's place, Brooklyn, N.Y. He underwent an operation for the removal of calculi a week ago and never rallied. He was lieutenant colonel of the 47th New York Volunteers, and served in the Porto Rican campaign. He was afterward made colonel of the regiment. A widow and three children survive him.

Hospital Steward H. O. Cabell, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., died at that post June 27, 1902.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Bogert, wife of Medical Director Edward S. Bogert, U.S.N., who died Aug. 27, took place Aug. 29 at the Ascension Memorial Church, New York city.

"We have entered Manley Lawton, the only son of General Lawton, for the West Point preparatory course at St. John's Military Academy at Delafield," said E. E. Smythe, the secretary of that institution, at the St. Charles Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 16. "He is a manly little fellow, about fifteen years old, I hear, and was with his father in the Philippines and had his horse shot under him by natives near Manila. He had gone on a scouting expedition with some of the troops, when they were attacked. The circumstance did not affect him in the least, only in as far as he regretted the death of his pony, which was his pride. Mrs. Lawton is living near Louisville, Ky., with her family, and will come with her son to the academy next month for a short visit as the guest of the institution. We shall have the sons of four or five Regular Army officers with the coming year, among them Major George F. Chase's boy. This is brought about in a large measure by the fact that Gen. Charles King is the military instructor. Knight Memorial Hall, the cornerstone of which was laid June 5, will be finished and ready for occupancy when the term opens, Sept. 18. It will be set aside for the use of the smaller boys, and the indications are that we shall need it, as the school promises to be more numerous attended than ever before in its history."

## PERSONALS.

Major Z. W. Torrey, 24th U.S. Inf., is on duty at Fort Moultrie, Mont.

Lieut. R. H. Wescott, 16th U.S. Inf., on leave is visiting at Shawano, Wis.

Capt. W. H. Johnston, 10th U.S. Inf., has left Fort McPherson for Atlanta, Ga.

Major F. A. Edwards, 4th U.S. Cav., on leave, is at present at Bedford Springs, Pa.

Lieut. R. Whitfield, 8th U.S. Inf., is spending a two months' leave at Milledgeville, Ga.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. G. E. Gelm, U.S.N., at New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 27.

Lieut. C. C. Burt, Art. Corps, arrived in New York city this week from Cienfuegos, Cuba, on a month's leave.

Capt. J. P. Tracy, Art. Corps, under recent orders, changes base from Fort Casey to Fort Flagler, Wash.

Mrs. G. B. Balch, widow of Rear Admiral Balch, U.S.N., is stopping at the Columbia Hotel, Portland, Me.

Capt. Jose Lugo Vina, assistant surgeon, Porto Rico Regiment, on leave from San Juan, is visiting at Bristol, R.I.

Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Art. Corps, under recent orders, leaves Key West Barracks to take command of Fort De Soto, Fla.

Capt. J. G. Eaton, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Pacific coast, should be addressed at Varnum Elms, Collinsville, Mass.

Gen. William Craighill, U.S.A., made a visit to friends in Winchester, Va., on Saturday, Aug. 23, from his home in Charleston, West Va.

Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., arrived in New York this week from abroad. His address is 814 Broome street, Wilmington, Del.

Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, 7th U.S. Inf., recently visiting in Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived in San Francisco this week to join at the Presidio.

Lieut. Emory T. Smith, 9th U.S. Inf., arrived in New York this week en route to Sea Girt, N.J., for duty there during the rifle competitions, etc.

Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, was expected to leave Charleston, S.C., this week for the New England coast to spend until the middle of October on leave.

Lieut. Col. J. J. O'Connell, 3d U.S. Inf., has been presented with a handsome matchbox by his friends in the 1st Regiment, National Guard of California.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, arrived at New London, Conn., Aug. 26, accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur.

Capt. E. A. Kendall, U.S.A., retired, residing at Cleveland, Ohio, reached his 64th birthday on Aug. 28 and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Gen. M. V. Sheridan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sheridan, who have been spending the summer at Atlantic City, N.J., were expected in New York this week en route to Non-quit, Mass.

Miss Caroline Tracy, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Tracy, U.S.N., of Brookline, Mass., is the guest of Miss Dorothy Foster, at the residence of Pay Director Foster, U.S.N., Portsmouth, N.H.

Dr. H. S. Kierstedt, U.S.A., is ill at the general hospital, San Francisco, Cal., suffering from pleurisy. Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st Inf., who came in on the Relief, is also a patient at the hospital.

The Acting Secretary of War has accepted the resignation of Cadet Robert P. Dunstan, a member of the 2d class at the Military Academy. Cadet Dunstan was born in and appointed from Michigan.

Capt. J. H. Russell, U. S. M. C., who has been on duty at Portsmouth, N. H., has been assigned to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Oregon, now preparing for sea at Bremerton, Wash.

Gen. Frank Wheaton and family have left Fenwick Hall, Fenwick, Conn., where they have spent the last six weeks, and will, during September, be with relatives on the Hudson, returning to their Washington home, 2433 Columbia road, by the 1st of October.

Speaking of the transfer of Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, 20th Coast Art., U.S.A., from Havana, Cuba, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the Havana Post says that his departure is greatly regretted, and adds: "The lieutenant will carry with him the best wishes of every one who knows him."

Major Gen. D. E. Sickles, U.S.A., Gen. H. C. King and others, committee of arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Gen. H. W. Slocom at Gettysburg on Sept. 19 next, have the program about completed. The Regular Army will be represented by cavalry and artillery from Fort Michie, Va.

Army officers lately registering in New York are Capt. H. L. Cooper, Major J. M. Kelley, Capt. R. Hanna, Capt. F. V. Krug, Lieut. J. Longstreet, Lieut. D. McCaskey, Col. P. D. Vroom, Capt. A. W. Perry, Capt. E. E. Benjamin, Grand Hotel; Lieut. F. C. Jewell, Major A. S. Cummins, Capt. G. W. Burr, Navarre.

Col. P. F. Harvey, deputy surgeon general, has assumed charge of the office of chief surgeon of the Department of California, with station at San Francisco, relieving Major H. S. Kilbourne, surgeon, who has been on temporary duty during the absence of Col. R. M. O'Reilly. Colonel O'Reilly has left for Washington.

In the interest of the War Department Col. Edward E. Britton, A.A.G., on the staff of Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., sailed for Europe Aug. 26 on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. He was accompanied by Lieut. Paul Groat, of Troop C. Colonel Britton goes to Sandhurst and Woolwich, in England, and to other military schools in Europe to study the reserve military system.

A Washington despatch states that Harry Marmaduke, who served on the ram Merrimac and subsequently on the Confederate battleship Alabama under Semmes, is about to enter the Colombian naval service. He is to join the Colombian navy with two ex-gunners of the United States Navy. They are to sail for Colombia on the new war vessel which has been purchased by Senor Concha, the Colombian Minister, at Seattle.

At the meeting of the California branch of the Society of the Army of Santiago in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 20, several important changes were made. Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, 25th Inf., registrar of the national society, who has been very active in the organization of the local branch, has been ordered to Fort Niobrara, Neb., with the battalion of his regiment, and Capt. R. C. Langdon, 8d Inf., who as secretary of the local branch has worked hard and enthusiastically, has left with his battalion for Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Major W. B. Reynolds, U.S.A., has left York Cliffs, Me., for Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Bryan Conrad, 18th Inf., U.S.A., has left Winchester, Va., to join his regiment.

Lieut. Herbert Cushman, U.S.A., made a short visit to Winchester, Va., during the past week.

Lieut. G. H. Williams, 11th U.S. Inf., left Augusta, Me., Aug. 24, for Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mr. Archie Stirling, son of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., is an expert ping-pong player.

Capt. M. L. Hersey, 9th U.S. Inf., should be addressed for the present at 46 Trenton street, Melrose, Mass.

Lieut. J. M. Fulton, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Du Pont, Del., Aug. 22, from a short visit to Phoenixville, Pa.

Major C. B. Ewing, surgeon, U.S.A., rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., Aug. 25, from a brief visit to Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.

Major P. Leary, Jr., Art. Corps, on leave from Key West, Fla., and lately visiting at Syracuse, N.Y., is now at Litchfield, Conn.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., has rejoined at Madison Barracks, N.Y., from a pleasant visit to relatives in New York city.

Lieut. P. C. Haines, Jr., Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Jackson Barracks, La., and has taken over several staff duties at that post.

Mrs. Wm. A. Shunk, wife of Major W. A. Shunk, 8th U.S. Cavalry, and little daughter have joined Major Shunk at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieut. S. D. McAllister, Art. Corps, has been appointed adjutant of the Artillery District of New Orleans, with headquarters at Jackson Barracks.

Major Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, left Willet's Point, N.Y., this week for Gardiner's Point, Long Island Sound, to remain there during the maneuvers.

Troops I, K, L and M, of the 3d U.S. Cavalry, which arrived at San Francisco from Manila recently, have been assigned to duty at Fort Assinaboine, Mont.

Mrs. Albert S. Barker, wife of Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., was a recent visitor at Kirkside, the summer home of Miss Helen Gould, at Roxbury, N.Y.

Pay Inspector James E. Cann, U.S.N., has joined the U.S.S. Wisconsin and assumed the duties of paymaster of the fleet in accordance with orders recently issued.

Lieut. Charles T. Wescott, U.S.M.C., left the New York Navy Yard Aug. 19 with a detachment of forty enlisted men for Culebra, Porto Rico, for duty at that station.

Among those honored by a visit from President Roosevelt when he was at Portland, Me., was Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Infantry, who is on recruiting duty at Portland.

Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment, visited friends in New York and Governors Island Aug. 27 on his way to Sea Girt, N.J., to attend the rifle tournament there which commenced Aug. 29.

Lieut. General Miles, U.S.A., left Sandy Hook, N. J., on Aug. 27, where he had been attending a meeting of the Ordnance Board, for New York city, and left for Washington the same day.

Col. and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage were the guests of Mrs. Carolyn Hazelton at the Phillips cottage at Men-month Beach, N.J., a few days since. Colonel Savage is now in New York city for the autumn.

Lieut. C. E. Lawton, Rhode Island Naval Battalion, has joined at Fort Adams, R.I., for duty during the maneuvers, and been assigned by Colonel Hasbrouck, district commander, to duty as aide on his staff.

Miss Cavanaugh, daughter of Major H. G. Cavanaugh, U.S.A., after a visit at Fort Sheridan with the family of Colonel McCaskey, is now the guest for the winter of her brother, Captain Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., and Mrs. Cavanaugh at Fort Robinson, Neb.

The National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans will hold its third national encampment at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22, 23, 24, 1902. Members are requested to notify the adjutant general, William C. Liller, Lancaster, Pa., not later than Sept. 10, whether or not they will attend.

Capt. A. W. Perry, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to his sister, Mrs. Junius Morgan, at North East Harbor, Me., and will leave in a few days for his regiment in the Philippines. Captain Perry was on sick leave, and his friends hope this second tour of duty in the Philippines will be free from sickness.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U.S.N., reported for duty Aug. 25 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Chaplain Dickens will conduct services at Hampton Beach Sunday, Aug. 30, for the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias of New Hampshire, that organization going into camp there on Saturday next for three days.

Rear Admiral Geo. C. Remy, U.S.N., accompanied by his daughter, visited the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 18, and called on Rear Admiral Read, commandant of this station. The visitors were later shown over the new dock, and Admiral Remy, under whom the dock was started, expressed much satisfaction at the forward state of the work.

Chas. H. Haight, an old veteran in the U.S. Marine Corps, has been transferred from the U.S.S. Oregon to the marine barracks at Bremerton, Washington, to be retired at the expiration of his enlistment in November, after thirty years of constant and faithful service. Previous to entering the Marine Corps, in 1872, he served in the Civil War in the 11th Maryland. He has also seen service in Cuba and the Philippines.

First Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th U.S. Cav., arrived in Los Angeles, Aug. 13, direct from Manila. His parents still reside on their farm near San Diego, but were in Los Angeles on an errand that lends pathos to the joyous greeting given their soldier sons. Another son, Frederick J. Oden, was on Aug. 13 at the point of death, suffering with typhoid-pneumonia, at No. 828 Center street, Los Angeles. Lieutenant Oden is in vigorous health, and will spend a month with his family and friends before proceeding to his new post in Wyoming, whither he has been ordered.

Lieut. Col. M. B. Hughes, 10th U.S. Cav., is reported as dangerously ill in a hospital in San Francisco. He recently returned with his regiment from the Philippines. Before leaving Manila he was quite ill. His condition changed for the worse on the transport and at San Francisco he was removed to the hospital. Owing to the illness of Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, other officers accompanied four troops of the 10th Cavalry to posts in the Department of the Colorado. Troop E went to Fort Russell, Troop F to Fort Washakie and Troops F and H to Fort McKenzie. Lieutenant Colonel Hughes' station is Fort McKenzie.

Capt. H. C. Clark, U.S.A., has left Fort Reno for Durham, N.H.

Major C. H. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired, has left Littleton, N.H., for Cornish, Me.

Lieut. B. P. Nicklin, 9th Inf., has relinquished the appointment of battalion adjutant.

Comdr. Thos. Nelson, U.S.N., should be addressed at 122 Prince George street, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. C. N. Jones, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Strong, Mass., Aug. 25, from a short trip to Somersworth, N.H.

Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., will soon join his family at North Hatley, Can., where they have passed this summer.

Col. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., recently returned from the Philippines, is at present on duty in the A.G.O., Washington, D.C.

Contract Surg. W. H. Walker, U.S.A., arrived at Chickamauga, Aug. 23, and entered upon duty at Camp George H. Thomas.

Gen. Charles King is publishing in the Evening Sun, New York, a story entitled "The Iron Brigade, a Story of the Army of the Potomac."

Col. E. R. Warner, U.S.A., retired, identified for many years with the Artillery arm, is spending the summer at 446 S. Franklin street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony, U.S.N., has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Biddle, wife of Col. James Biddle, U.S.A., at her home in Berkeley Springs, West Va.

Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, commandant of Forts Dade and De Soto, Fla., is a recent visitor in Key West to inspect the fortifications, etc., at Fort Taylor.

Major Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, who has been spending a leave at New Rochelle, N.Y., has rejoined at Fort Morgan, Ala., and resumed command of that post.

Capt. Byron Dawson, U.S.A., retired, residing at Southport, Ind., reached his 64th birthday on Aug. 29 and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Asst. Surg. Clyde S. Ford, U.S.A., lately visiting in New York, joined the 11th Battery, Field Art., at Bay Shore, L.I., Aug. 23, on its practice march to Montauk Point.

The American colony summering at Cobourg, Ontario, Can., includes Gen. O. B. Wilcox, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. Philip H. Ellis, U.S.A., and Major W. M. Waterbury, U.S.A., and Mrs. Waterbury.

At the reunion of Confederate Veterans of the Division of North Carolina at Greensboro, Aug. 20, a resolution was adopted denouncing Congress for giving a pensionable status to Confederate soldiers who joined the Union Army.

Lieut. Comdr. George E. Burd, U.S.N., who has been detached from the flagship Philadelphia and ordered to the Boston in charge of the engineer department of that vessel, is a graduate from the Naval Academy, and has seen much service in foreign waters.

Admiral F. C. Prindle, U.S.A., retired, has started from San Francisco, Cal., on a trip to the Yellowstone Park and the East, stopping en route to visit his sister, the wife of Dr. Barney, at Chillicothe, Mo., thence to his daughter, Mrs. Gilbert, at Chill Orange, N.J.

Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., has been detached from the command of the U.S.S. Eagle and ordered to the command of the U.S.S. Marietta. Comdr. J. A. Rogers, U.S.N., has been detached from the Marietta and ordered to the Albany.

The proceedings in the case of Surg. Emlyn H. Marsteller, U.S.N., found guilty of drunkenness and sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for two years on half shore pay and to lose five numbers in his grade, will be found on our Navy page. The court is scored for giving so light a sentence.

The Board of Engineers as now constituted is as follows: Col. C. R. Suter, C.E., president; Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield, C.E.; Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, C.E.; Lieut. Col. C. W. Raymond, C.E.; Major Rogers Birnie, O.D.; Major Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. E. H. Schulz, C.E., recorder.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Columbia, has reached Seattle, Wash., on the steamer City of Seattle, accompanied by Capt. W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf., his aide. The general sailed for the North July 8, and during the last month and a half has made personal inspections of nearly all the Army posts in Alaska.

Warrant Machinist William J. Powell, U.S.N., has been transferred from the Boston to the naval training station at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal., and will remain there for some time to come. He has made a full cruise on the Philadelphia, and having married on the coast the Department will permit him to complete his shore duty at that station.

Candidates recently elected members of the California Commandery M.O.L.L.U.S. were: Lieut. Col. Samuel Rucker Whitall, 27th U.S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel Smith Moulton, 4th Indiana Cav.; Acting 2d Asst. Engineer Robert McQueen Weir, U.S.N.; Major Thomas Childs Woodbury, 19th Inf.; Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st U.S. Cav., and Major William E. Birkhimer, U.S.A. The eighteenth annual meeting of the Commandery in Chief will be held at Portland, Me., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1902.

The assignment of Surg. George A. Lung, U.S.N., to duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, is but the prelude to a still more important tour of duty. It is understood that Surgeon Lung will be detailed as medical attendant to the family of the President, and in that capacity he is sure to maintain the already high reputation which he possesses in the naval service. Surgeon Lung is one of the medical men in the Navy who have had offered an opportunity for distinguishing themselves in paths outside of their profession.

Our Army and Navy officers abroad are receiving many courtesies from royal personages and others. On Aug. 27, at Copenhagen, King Christian, in the Amalienborg Palace, received in audience Capt. J. E. Craig and officers of the U.S.S. Albany. The Crown Prince Frederick was also present. The King expressed great admiration for the American Navy. Commodore Prince Waldemar, youngest son of the King and commander of the Danish training squadron, paid a long visit to the Albany, and Princess Marie of Orleans, his wife, sent her visitors' book for the signatures and photographs of the officers, and with the response sent to her were flowers and Albany hatbands. The commanding admiral of the Danish navy invited the Princess Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Swenson and the officers of the Albany to luncheon on Aug. 29. A banquet was given on the evening of Aug. 27 by Rear Admiral Johncke, Minister of Marine, in honor of the officers of the Albany and of the Dutch

warship Holland. Rear Admiral Johncke proposed the healths of President Roosevelt and the Queen of Holland. Major General Corbin and Major General Young, U.S.A., who, with Brigadier General Wood, are to attend the army maneuvers in Germany, accompanied by their aides and by Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Johnson, arrived at Berlin, Aug. 27, and found at their hotel Emperor William's invitations to attend the gala opera performance on Aug. 28. His Majesty has intimated through the United States Embassy that he will be pleased to receive the American generals in audience at an early date.

Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post, who was married recently to Mr. Duncan W. Chandler, at the home of her parents, Bayport, L.I., was the granddaughter of the late Gen. Philip Regis de Trobriand, a distinguished officer of our Civil War and colonel of the 31st and the 13th U.S. Infantry. He died in 1897.

It appears that Lord Charles Beresford, of the British Navy and Member of Parliament, is to visit this country during the coming autumn. While here he will make a study of the Navy of the United States, and inquire into the workings of the Atlantic shipping. There is no Englishman who will be more welcome here.

#### THE BRUSSELS-OSTEND MILITARY RIDE.

The international military ride from Brussels to Ostend, a distance of about 82½ miles, took place on Aug. 27, the start being made in a violent hailstorm. The horses were hoof-deep in mud during the contest. There were sixty-one competitors, and they started at intervals of five minutes. They were divided into six squads. From the fifteenth to the thirty-seventh mile a French dragoon of the name of Valder led the lead. Before the fortieth mile was reached four Belgians and one Dutchman gave up the struggle because of the exhaustion of their horses.

At the 62½-mile post the leader was Captain Kiehlund, a Norwegian, who made the distance in 4 hours and 21 minutes. Lieutenant Bausil, a Frenchman, was second, in 4 hours and 28 minutes. Lieutenant Madamet, another Frenchman, who finally won, was third at this point, in 4 hours and 44 minutes. After passing the 62½-mile point the hardest part of the ride began, and the affair developed into the severest kind of an ordeal. Many horses fell exhausted. Three of the animals dropped dead before Ostend was reached.

There was great enthusiasm at Ostend when the Frenchman, Lieutenant Madamet, riding a Hungarian thoroughbred, came in first. The second, third and fourth at the finish were all Frenchmen. Then came a Norwegian, a Dutchman and a Belgian. The time of the winner was 6 hours and 20 minutes.

A cable despatch to the New York Sun reports that the ride, in which three horses were ridden to death and several others ridden until they fell from exhaustion, has evoked strong condemnation from the English press, as it might well do. The cruelty practised upon the animals was not balanced by any benefit that was or possibly could be attained. A similar view is expressed in Brussels.

This justifies the action of Emperor William in forbidding officers of the German army to take any part in the competition, which he regarded as a useless experiment. To ride a horse to death demonstrates nothing of military value, and is very different in its results from some of the notable rides made by officers of our own Army, in which both horse and man have gone even greater distances in the same length of time and come in in excellent condition and ready for further service.

It is worthy of note that the French lieutenant, Madamet, who won the race, attributes his success to the careful training of his animal for the specific purpose of the race. During the ride he occasionally dismounted and walked for about a hundred yards, washing the horse from time to time, but gave him no food or drink. The animal is quite well, and the lieutenant denied charges that he used his horse cruelly. It is asserted that the competition showed, first, that the winning horses were those which had been well trained; second, that horses will run without slackening their speed until they reach a point within a few yards of where they drop from sheer exhaustion; third, that the maximum of what a horse can develop at full speed is sixty-five miles a day.

The conditions of the ride were that it should be open to officers on the active list of the army of any country. The distance was 135 kilometers, and the minimum weight to be carried, 75 kilograms, or 165 lbs. All officers were to ride in uniform. The rewards offered were: A prize of honor and 4,000 francs (\$800) for the first; a prize of honor and 2,500 francs (\$500) for the second; a prize of honor and 1,800 francs (\$360) for the third; a gold medal and 1,200 francs (\$240) for the fourth; a gold medal and 1,000 francs (\$200) for the fifth; and a gold medal and 500 francs (\$100) for the sixth. In addition, a prize, consisting of a medal and 1,000 francs (\$200), was reserved for the officer who arrived first among the Belgian officers, riding a horse selected from among the army remounts. All taking part in the ride and accomplishing the full distance received a diploma, on which their performance was exactly detailed.

#### SEA GIRT RIFLE MEETING.

Great preparations have been made at Sea Girt, N.J., for the Inter-State Rifle and Revolver Shooting Tournament, which begins Aug. 29 and will continue until Sept. 6. The range and butts have been practically rebuilt and a new executive building erected. There are now 105 targets, from 25 to 1,000 yards. The entries received show that increased interest is being taken by the military authorities, both of the Regular establishment and the National Guard. The U.S. Army will send three teams, one from each branch of the Service, i.e., infantry, cavalry and artillery. The War Department has also detailed two officers to attend the meeting and report. They are: Capt. Frank L. Graham, of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, and 2d Lieut. Emory T. Smith, 9th Inf.

There will be sent from the Government arsenal at Springfield two experts to try out the new rifle which is shortly to supersede the Krag. Representatives from the Frankfort Arsenal, where the Government ammunition is made, will also be in attendance to observe the work of the Government cartridges in comparison with those of other makes. Capt. O. M. Lissak is being sent by the Ordnance Department, and several of the higher military officers from Washington also will be present as guests of the National Rifle Association.

The first rifle team to arrive is that of the United States Marine Corps, under the command of Major C. H.

Leuthheimer. The good work being done by this team daily indicates that they will be formidable antagonists in the Hilton and Inter-State matches. In addition to the Marine Corps, the following entries have been made in the big matches: U.S. Army, three teams, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland; with Maine and Rhode Island still to be heard from.

Illinois, which has a good team, was unfortunately unable to raise the funds necessary for its expenses.

In the regimental Inter-State match the entries include the following:

First and 2d Regiments, D.C.N.G.; 1st, 2d and 4th Regiments, N.G.N.J.; 5th Regiment, Minn.; 1, 2d, 3d, 6th and 13th Regiments, N.G., Pa.; U.S. Marine Corps, two teams; 69th, 71st, 23d and 12th Regiments, N.Y.; 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery, M.V.M.; 71st Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

As a rule the entries in the company team match are not made until the arrival on the grounds, but the following have signified their intentions of entering the match: Co. A, 3d Regiment Infantry, N.G., Pa.; Cos. A, B and C, U.S. Marine Corps; Co. K, 3d Regiment, N.G., Pa.; Co. E, 6th Regiment, N.G., Pa.; Co. C, 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J.; Co. I, 8th M.V.M. This match will have at least 25 entries.

In the carbine match there will compete: U.S. Army team, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y.; Penn. Squadron, 1st Troop, P.C.C., N.G., Pa.; 1st Troop, N.G.N.J.; Signal Corps, N.G.N.J.; Troop A, M.N.G.

The above organizations will also enter teams in the revolver team match, and in addition there will be teams from Light Battery A, M.V.M.; 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J.; 1st Regiment, D.C.N.G.

There are several new matches this year which are attracting entry lists. The National Rifle Association has added two contests, the Leech Cup and the Inter-Club.

The Inter-Club match is original from the fact that it will be shot on home ranges by clubs throughout the United States the same day and hour as the match is shot at Sea Girt, i.e., Labor Day at 2 P.M. Clubs from Maine to California will compete and the targets shot at will be sent to Sea Girt for the judges to decide the winner.

The New Jersey State Rifle Association has added the Spencer match at 800 and 1,000 yards with military rifles, and the Reading match at 500 and 600 yards for those who have never won a prize at Sea Girt. The new match between West Point and Annapolis, which was expected to be a specially interesting feature of the shoot, will not take place this year, as the naval cadets are on their cruise and the West Point cadets busy with their annual vacation encampment. It is expected that both academies will arrange in advance next year to send teams to compete for the Academy Cup.

The most important of the changes governing this year's shoot is that looking towards the perfection of the national arm. The National and New Jersey Associations have by special action ordered that "to assist if possible in perfecting our national arm and in giving an opportunity for a test as to the present rifling of the United States caliber .30 rifle compared with the best obtainable." Service rifles fitted with barrels by private makers will be admitted under certain specified conditions to all the individual matches, except the President's.

Another feature of moment is the securing of special rates on all railroads to and from the meeting. This rate includes the Eastern and Central States and extends as far West as Chicago. The final competitions for places on the American team to be sent to Canada to compete for the Palma Trophy will be held here on Sept. 8. The team leaves for Canada on the 10th and the match will be shot on the 13th at Ottawa.

Rear Admiral Endicott, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has advertised for bids for the construction of a stone and granite dry dock for the new naval station at Charleston, S.C. The bids are to be opened at the Navy Department on Oct. 11. The dimensions of the dock are 643 feet by 144 feet, length and breadth, with a greatest depth of 42 feet. The limit of cost for the entire work, including a pumping plant and other apparatus, is \$1,200,000. The amount of appropriation available for the work under the specifications is \$850,000.

An Indian engineer, Mr. Wade Wilson, who has been struggling with the problem of the "Sewage Disposal of India," recommends that the sewage be sterilized by heat or electricity, and then inoculated with harmless bacteria. This seems to be following out the idea of Col. Robert Ingersoll, who held that the Almighty should have made health catching instead of disease. A critic of Mr. Wilton calls attention to the obvious fact that sterilization by any chemical agent would prevent subsequent bacterial growth; and sterilization of the sewage of a town of any size, by heat or electricity, would be practically impossible on account of the enormous cost. It would be too expensive, we fear, even for use by the Government in camps and garrisons.

### THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theo. Roosevelt, President.  
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.  
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.  
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

S. O. AUG. 28, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
1st Lieut. Edgar A. Siermyer, 3d Cav., detailed professor of military science and tactics at Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, South Carolina.  
2d Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., is transferred from Troop H to Troop M of that regiment.  
2d Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 19th Inf., transferred 27th Inf.; he will join regiment.  
1st Lieut. Harry P. Dalton, 19th Inf., is assigned to Co. K of that regiment.  
Leave of one month with permission to apply for extension of two months is granted Col. Jesse C. Chance, 4th Inf.

CIRCULAR 29, AUG. 27, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:  
Enlisted men discharged by order of the Secretary of War for "disability caused by their own misconduct" are not thereby deprived of travel-pay, section 1290, Revised Statutes, and its amendment of March 16, 1900, having been abrogated by the act of May 26, 1900, which in turn was abrogated by the act of March 2, 1901. (We omit the text, Ed.)

G. O. 97, AUG. 25, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
Publishes details of the methods of conducting coast

artillery practice, and the technical instruction of coast artillery troops, pursuant to par. 411, Army Regulations, and in substitution of G. O. 38, March 19, 1901. The subject embodied under the several heads in the order are: Coast Artillery Practice, Targets, Classification, Company Examinations, Gunnery Specialists, Forms and Reports for Coast Artillery Practice.

CIRCULAR 37, AUG. 25, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
The attention of the Acting Secretary of War having been called to the fact that the provisions of the act of March 2, 1901, published in G. O. No. 38, March 3, 1901, from this office, have been overlooked in the payment of travel-pay to enlisted men who have been discharged in the Philippine Islands and there re-entered the service of the United States and who have since returned to the United States and been discharged, the following instructions on the subject, prepared by the Postmaster General of the Army, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned. (We omit the instruction, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 23.—Ed.)

CIRCULAR 38, AUG. 25, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
Announces that the National Bank of Commerce, at Kansas City, Mo., a depository of public moneys, has been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of the War Department.

CIRCULAR 39, AUG. 25, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:  
Court-martial forfeitures are debts to the United States, and the full amount of each sentence must be deducted unless remitted. When the monthly aggregate of forfeitures exceeds the rate of the soldier's monthly pay deduction will be made as the rate of monthly pay, less dues to the Soldiers' Home, until the full amount of all forfeitures has been deducted, unless a portion shall have been remitted. (We omit text.—Ed.)

#### ARMY INFANTRY RIFLE COMPETITION.

In our issue of last week, page 1297, we gave the results of the final two days' infantry rifle-shooting competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., at rectangular targets. Below we give the result of the final competition of two days, which was in skirmish firing, with the final standing of each competitor. The highest man was Artificer Savage, Co. H, 18th Inf., whose aggregate score of 623 points in four days' shooting won him first place.

##### Third Day, Aug. 29, Skirmish Firing.

Rank.	Score.	Rank.	Score.
Rauhuff, 1st sergt., P.R.I., Dept. East.....	128	444	9
Shaffer, sergt., 7th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	128	444	9
Oelckers, sergt., 5th Inf., Dept. Mo.....	128	444	9
Vanscoke, corp., 7th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	128	444	9
Vey, Q.M. sergt., 1st Bat. Eng., Dept. Mo.....	128	444	9
Deuberry, 1st sergt., 22d Inf., Dept. Mo.....	128	444	9
Gibney, corp., 2d Bat. Eng., Dept. East.....	128	444	9
Foster, corp., 23d Inf., Dept. Mo.....	128	444	9
Yager, pvt., 18th Inf., Dept. Colo.....	128	444	9
Jacobs, sergt., 19th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	128	444	9
Hyatt, corp., 18th Inf., Dept. Colo.....	128	444	9
Doherty, pvt., 18th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	128	444	9
Savage, artf., 18th Inf., Dept. Colo.....	128	444	9
Feimas, sergt., 19th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	128	444	9
Welk, pvt., 20th Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	128	444	9
Dunbar, sergt., 4th Inf., Dept. Texas.....	128	444	9
Smeets, pvt., 3d Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	128	444	9
Wesner, corp., 4th Inf., Dept. Texas.....	128	444	9
Cundiff, pvt., 3d Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	128	444	9
Foulkrod, sergt., 20th Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	128	444	9
Eve, sergt., 17th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	128	444	9
Richardson, Q.M. sergt., 1st Inf., Dept. Dak.....	128	444	9
Davidson, sergt., 17th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	128	444	9
Leischer, sergt., 1st Inf., Dept. Dak.....	128	444	9
Siemens, sergt., 9th Inf., Dept. East.....	128	444	9
Black, sergt., 17th Inf., Dept. Colo.....	128	444	9
Roell, corp., 3d Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	128	444	9
Rich, pvt., 23d Inf., Dept. East.....	128	444	9

The names marked thus (\*) are those of distinguished marksmen.  
Time, A.M., 2 hours; P.M., 1 hour 30 minutes. Wind: A.M., light, 6 o'clock; P.M., calm. Sky: A.M., clear; P.M., clear. Light: A.M., bright; P.M., bright. Temp.: A.M., 73-77; P.M., 75-78.

##### Fourth Day, Aug. 31, Skirmish Firing.

Rank.	Score.	Rank.	Score.
Rauhuff, 1st sergt., P.R.I., Dept. East.....	150	574	4
Shaffer, sergt., 7th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	150	574	4
Oelckers, sergt., 5th Inf., Dept. Mo.....	150	574	4
Vanscoke, corp., 7th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	150	574	4
Vey, Q.M. sergt., 1st Bat. Eng., Dept. Mo.....	150	574	4
Deuberry, 1st sergt., 22d Inf., Dept. Mo.....	150	574	4
Gibney, corp., 2d Bat. Eng., Dept. East.....	150	574	4
Foster, corp., 23d Inf., Dept. Mo.....	150	574	4
Yager, pvt., 18th Inf., Dept. Colo.....	150	574	4
Jacobs, sergt., 19th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	150	574	4
Hyatt, corp., 18th Inf., Dept. Colo.....	150	574	4
Doherty, pvt., 18th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	150	574	4
Savage, artf., 18th Inf., Dept. Colo.....	150	574	4
Feimas, sergt., 19th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	150	574	4
Welk, pvt., 20th Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	150	574	4
Dunbar, sergt., 4th Inf., Dept. Texas.....	150	574	4
Smeets, pvt., 3d Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	150	574	4
Wesner, corp., 4th Inf., Dept. Texas.....	150	574	4
Cundiff, pvt., 3d Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	150	574	4
Foulkrod, sergt., 20th Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	150	574	4
Eve, sergt., 17th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	150	574	4
Richardson, Q.M. sergt., 1st Inf., Dept. Dak.....	150	574	4
Davidson, sergt., 17th Inf., Dept. Cal.....	150	574	4
Leischer, sergt., 1st Inf., Dept. Dak.....	150	574	4
Siemens, sergt., 9th Inf., Dept. East.....	150	574	4
Black, sergt., 17th Inf., Dept. Colo.....	150	574	4
Roell, corp., 3d Inf., Dept. Lakes.....	150	574	4
Rich, pvt., 23d Inf., Dept. East.....	150	574	4

The names marked thus (\*) are those of distinguished marksmen.  
Time, A.M., 1 hour 40 minutes; P.M., 1 hour 40 minutes. Wind, A.M., light, 12 o'clock; P.M., fresh, 10 o'clock. Sky, A.M., cloudy; P.M., cloudy. Light, A.M., dull; P.M., dull. Temperature, A.M., 64-67; P.M., 64.

#### UNIFORM CHANGES.

CIRCULAR 17, AUG. 21, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.  
The following decisions and modifications in G.O. No. 81, H.Q. of the A. J. O., current series, having been approved by the Acting Secretary of War, are published, in advance of the modified order, for the information of officers of the Corps of Engineers:  
The present dress coat is unchanged except as regards the sleeve ornamentation which is entirely determined by G.O. 81, H.Q.A., the present cut being discarded.  
The size of the button hole of the full-dress coat is 17-16 inches long by 13-16 inch high in extreme dimensions.  
The silver castle is retained for the service coat.  
The only device on the service coat is the coat of arms.  
The saber conforms to G.O. 81, H.Q.A.  
The saddlecloth for all engineer officers is as prescribed in G.O. 27, H.Q.A.  
The full-dress cap is as prescribed by G.O. 81, H.Q.A.  
The distinctive facing for all officers of the Corps of Engineers are scarlet, lined with white, and line 3, paragraph 53, G.O. 81, H.Q.A., is amended by omitting the words "serving with Engineer Troops."  
The full-dress cap is the only head gear authorized for engineer officers when in full dress and line 2, par. 53, G.O. 81, H.Q.A., is amended by inserting the word "and" before the word "Engineers."  
The tables of occasions prescribing uniforms for engi-

near officers are so amended as to harmonize with the above decisions and modifications in G.O. 31, H.Q.A., A.G.O., current series.  
By command of Brig. Gen. Gillespie.  
CHAS. S. BROMWELL, Captain, C.E.

#### OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE REBUKED.

G. O. No. 24, Headquarters Dept. Cal., Aug. 7, 1902.  
Before a general court martial which convened at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.T., and of which Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, deputy surgeon general, was president, and 1st Lieut. Harry W. Newton, Art. Corps, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried:  
Corporal Edward L. Thornton, 6th Co., Coast Art.  
Charge—"Falsifying official papers with wilful intent to defraud the United States, in violation of the 60th Article of War." The specification alleged that the accused while acting post quartermaster sergeant at Camp McKinley, H.T., did or did cause certain false entries to be made over the signature of certain officers of the United States Army.

Finding. Of the specification, "guilty." Of the charge, "Not guilty but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."  
Sentence. "To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States forfeiting all pay and allowances due or to become due and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct during the period of two years."

In the foregoing case of Corporal Edward L. Thornton, 6th Co., Coast Artillery, the court during the trial permitted the prosecution to range entirely outside the pleadings and by this means to establish a presumption of guilt which was not confirmed by any direct evidence.

The record shows that 2d Lieut. John S. Davis, Art. Corps, assumed the duties of post quartermaster at Camp McKinley, on Dec. 1, 1901; that he received to his predecessor without taking an inventory of the property; that the property was left to the care of several enlisted men, one of whom was the accused, without any apparent supervision or control on the part of the post quartermaster, until the 4th of April when an inventory was taken and the property found to be short.

Early in March the desk of the accused was forced by Sergeant Nixon who had relieved the accused and he, Nixon, then took from it certain papers, among which were Abstract "M," Form 65, Quartermaster's Department blanks, which had been signed, virtually in blank, by Lieutenant Davis in February and on which blanks the accused had entered the issues of clothing to enlisted men for the quarter ending March 31, 1902. In April Nixon reported alterations in the figures of these abstracts, as set forth in the specification. The prosecution has failed to prove by whom these alterations had been made, while it is shown that different persons had had access to them.

An attempt was made to prove that the accused was selling or wished to sell government property of the character borne on the abstracts in question. But that effort did not succeed beyond showing that he wished to dispose of certain clothing which he would have no need of after his discharge, which was to be given within a month.

In the opinion of the reviewing authority the evidence of record fails to establish the guilt of the accused. The remarks of the counsel for the defense when he said that "the record of testimony so far as the post quartermaster's department is concerned is a red-lettered testimonial of official laxity; labor-saving devices from honored customs and express regulations, and evidence a reliance upon subordinates which places a premium upon carelessness if it does not foster downright dishonesty," were, unfortunately, true.

All officers of this department must understand that conduct that will allow such remarks to pass unchallenged cannot and will not be tolerated.

The record shows Lieutenant Davis to be totally unfit for the position of post quartermaster. The department commander hopes that this unfitting is largely due to inexperience, but even then it must be said that there still remains much unexplained and apparently inexcusable neglect of the public interests in the management of his office.

The findings and sentence are disapproved and Corporal Thornton will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

#### G. O. 16, AUG. 18, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

To avoid unnecessary delay and expense, officers issuing transportation to enlisted men whose destination is Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will instruct parties to whom it is issued to leave their checks for baggage as soon as possible after arrival in Portland, Oregon, with the depot quartermaster, No. 224, Morrison street, with request that the baggage be forwarded to Vancouver. Unless this is done inside of twenty-four hours after arrival in Portland charge is made by the railroad company for storage.

By command of Brigadier General Randall.  
R. K. EVANS, Major of Infantry, A.G.

#### G. O. 23, AUG. 23, DEPT. EAST.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 51, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the following named artillery officers are upon the recommendation of the artillery district commanders detailed as district submarine mine officers of the artillery districts to which they respectively belong, viz: Portland, Capt. H. P. Jackson; Boston, Capt. J. C. Johnson; Narragansett, Capt. F. G. Mauldin; New London, Capt. J. K. Cree; E. D. of New York, Capt. G. F. Landers; S. D. of New York, Capt. A. M. Hunter; the Delaware, Capt. S. A. Kephart; Baltimore, 1st Lieut. S. G. Shartie; the Potomac, Capt. L. C. Brown; the Chesapeake, Capt. H. C. Dier; Charleston, 1st Lieut. A. Reed; Savannah, 2d Lieut. W. G. Peace; Key West, Capt. G. A. Nugent; Pensacola, Capt. W. E. Cole; New Orleans, 2d Lieut. M. E. Wilhoit.

By command of Major General MacArthur.  
THOMAS H. BARRY, A.G.

#### COMBINED MANEUVERS.

##### G. O. 24, AUG. 27, DEPT. OF EAST.

1. The combined Army and Navy maneuvers, in so far as this command is concerned, will be regarded as field operations. All Army officers connected therewith in any capacity will submit detailed reports of their operations and special functions, immediately upon the completion thereof, so as to reach the Adjutant General of this command not later than Sept. 15, proximo. The officers of the Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department and Signal Corps will forward their reports through the chiefs of their respective corps and department, who will forward them with their individual reports as indicated. The reports of officers will be confined generally to their particular duties, but all are invited to comment freely on any phase of the maneuvers outside of their particular line of work, which, in their opinion, is worthy of consideration. This with a view to deriving the greatest possible benefit from these operations.

2. During the period of preparation and before midnight Aug. 31 next, and as often as may be necessary, commanders of organizations and other officers concerned are specifically charged to thoroughly inspect all ammunition belts so as to prevent any ball cartridges being in the possession of troops during the period of hostilities. This to apply also to small caliber machine guns that may be used during the maneuvers. The utmost precaution in this connection is enjoined upon all concerned.

3. No personal salutes will be fired in the maneuver districts during the period of hostilities, from midnight, August 31, to noon Sept. 6, 1902.

By command of Major General MacArthur.  
THOMAS H. BARRY, A.G.

#### CIRCULAR 3, AUG. 19, DEPT. LAKES.

The attention of officers in this department is called to Paragraph 3, Circular No. 15, Headquarters of the Army, 1902, and Paragraph 2, Circular No. 1, Headquarters

of the Army, 1896, the requirements of which are too frequently neglected.

By command of Major General Bates:  
ARTHUR L. WAGNER, Colonel, A.G. Dept. A.G.

#### G. O. 32, AUG. 18, DEPT. MISSOURI.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, U.S. Army, having reported, is announced as Chief Paymaster of the department, with station in Omaha, relieving Capt. James Canby, Paymaster, U.S. Army, of the duties of that office.

By command of Major General Bates.  
E. J. McCLERNAND, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

#### G. O. 146, JUNE 30, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Gives instructions for the return of the 3d Squadron, 3d Cav., and the Battalion, 16th U.S. Inf., at Aparri, to the United States, having since arrived.

#### G. O. 147, JULY 2, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Announces that military control over civil affairs in the Province of Batangas will cease at 12:00 noon, July 4, 1902, and all officials, civil and military, will be governed accordingly.

#### G. O. 148, JULY 3, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Directs that C. O. of all posts or stations in this division (detachment commanders excepted) will forward direct to the Adjutant General of the Army, post returns, monthly, beginning with the month of July. This return is in addition to returns heretofore rendered in this division which are due promptly at the close of each month.

#### G. O. 149, JULY 3, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The island of Mindoro and the small islands adjacent thereto, including the island of Lubang, having been organized and incorporated with the Province of Marinduque, and so much of the island of Paragua and the small islands adjacent thereto, including Dumarang, and the islands forming the Calamianes group and the Cuyo group, and the Province of Laguna having been organized as provincial civil government, the attention of all concerned is invited to G. O. 179, series of 1901, D.P.

#### G. O. 150, JULY 4, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Publishes G. O. 66, July 4, H.Q.A., A.G.O., expressing the appreciation of the President for the services of the troops in the Philippines and compliance with the last clause of the order is enjoined at all stations of United States troops in the Division of the Philippines.

#### G. O. 151, JULY 5, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Gives instructions for the return to the United States of regimental headquarters, band and companies E, F, H, I, K, L and M, 25th Inf., which have since arrived.

#### G. O. 153, JULY 8, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In view of the proclamation of the President of the United States announcing peace in these islands, the attention of all officers is invited to the fact that the limits of punishment contained in the executive order of March 12, 1901, (Court Martial Manual, page 48, 1901) become operative during the continuance of peace, under the Act of Congress of Sept. 27, 1890.

By command of Major General Chaffee:  
W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

#### G. O. 155, JULY 9, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Gives instructions for the return of the headquarters and companies of the 8th U.S. Inf., to the United States, they having since arrived.

#### G. O. 157, JULY 11, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Announces that cessation of the war status in the Division of the Philippines in consequence of the President's proclamation, dated July 4, 1902, the authority previously conferred on commanders of Separate Brigades by the 73d Article of War to convene general courts martial, ceased to exist on July 4, 1902. All charges referred by brigade commanders for trial by G. C. M., trial of which was not practically completed before July 4, 1902, will be sent to the proper department commander by the officer in whose hands they now are.

#### G. O. 160, JULY 14, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Gives instructions to disbursing officers to avail themselves of the Philippine treasury as the United States Government depository as far as practicable.

#### G. O. 39, JULY 1, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

There no longer existing any military necessity for its continuance, the brigade hospital at Aparri, Cagayan, is, upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon of the department, discontinued as such, and its status will be that of the usual station hospital.

#### G. O. 40, JULY 3, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

There no longer existing any military necessity for its continuance, the brigade hospital at Santa Cruz, Laguna, is discontinued, and the patients therein will be transferred to the 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, P.I.

#### G. O. 11, AUG. 21, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

To secure the prompt rendition of all estimates, requisitions, reports and returns required at these headquarters from quartermasters in this department, instructions are published for the guidance of all concerned:

Post commanders will cause to be prepared estimates, statements, reports and returns as specified, pertaining to the supplies and funds required to meet the wants of their posts, and will forward them as indicated.

#### G. O. 21, AUG. 15, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes details of the methods of conducting target practice with coast artillery for the information and guidance of commands taking part in the combined maneuvers in the Artillery districts of Narragansett and New London. So much of G.O. 36, H.Q.A., A.G.O., 1901, as is inconsistent with this order is, by authority of the Acting Secretary of War, annulled. Among other things the order says:

The main object of the target practice preliminary to the maneuvers is to determine the efficiency of each gun and mortar battery, as handled by the personnel which is to man it during the maneuvers, and to obtain data upon which to claim a just recognition or valuation of said efficiency. The target practice herein prescribed will be completed by Aug. 21, 1902.

A permanent manning detail will be made at each post for the service of all the artillery material; by this is meant everything connected with the service of the guns, position, fenders, communications, electric plants, searchlights, etc. Until the close of the maneuvers only such changes in these details as are absolutely necessary will be made.

The number of men required to man a battery of guns is rarely a multiple of the authorized strength of a company. To man each battery, as required tactically, it will be necessary to disregard the regular company organization as the tactical unit. For instance, in the case of a mortar battery of 16 mortars, there are required, for the service of the mortars and ammunition alone, 288 men; add to this number the number of men required for other details in connection with the service of said mortar battery and it is manifest that about three companies, more or less, are required for one relief. Three companies, therefore, for the service of said mortar battery must be assigned to one commander—the senior officer of the three companies assigned. These three companies, for drill and fighting purposes, will throughout the period of target practice and maneuvers, be constantly under the command of this same officer. For purposes

of administration and supply the ordinary company organizations will of course prevail.

Fire and battery commanders, once detailed, will not be relieved at any time during the target practice and maneuver season. The other officers and the enlisted men will be arranged in two reliefs as far as practicable.

All ammunition will be fired in target practice by the manning details of the different batteries. Practice will, therefore, not be by company.

This test firing will be conducted under the direction of the Artillery district commander, who will detail skilled officers for the purpose.

All firing, exclusive of the tests prescribed in paragraph 8, will, where practicable, be at moving targets. The moving target will be towed by a tug. If post transportation is not available for this purpose, tugs will be hired. If not already on hand, towing targets will be improvised, care being taken to have their buoyancy sufficient to support the tow lines.

#### G. O. 17, AUG. 2, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, deputy surgeon general, U.S. Army, having reported, is announced as chief surgeon, Department of Columbia.

#### CIRCULAR 7, AUG. 4, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Publishes the consolidated record of scores made by competitors at the preliminary firings at the annual infantry competition, Department of the Missouri July 30 and 31, 1902.

#### CIRCULAR 8, AUG. 7, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes the consolidated record of scores made by competitors at the department infantry competition, Aug. 1, 2, 4 and 5, 1902. We give the names and scores of the first twelve men:

Aggregate for Competition.	Final Order.
Archib. Deberry, 1st sergt., B. 22d Inf.....	1
H. A. Oelckers, sergt., H. 4th Inf.....	2
Esau Foster, corp., D. 22d Inf.....	3
G. W. Wood, 1st class pvt., C. 1st Bat. Eng.....	4
W. J. Costello, sergt., A. 1st Bat. Eng.....	5
Dennis Guiney, sergt., K. 6th Inf.....	6
Adam Ulmer, 1st sergt., A. 22d Inf.....	7
Peter Boeck, sergt., L. 22d Inf.....	8
Michael Sheehy, pvt., E. 22d Inf.....	9
Emmett T. Garvey, corp., D. 1st Bat. Eng.....	10
Ernest McEachin, Q.M. sergt., H. 22d Inf.....	11
George Finley, corp., I. 22d Inf.....	12

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The assignment of Col. William P. Hall, A.A.G., to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., Aug. 23, 1902, is announced. (Aug. 25, H.Q.A.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Major John B. Porter, Judge Advocate. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, Deputy Q.M. General, U.S. Army, Chief Q.M. of the Department, will proceed to Fort Logan H. Koots, Ark., and make a personal inspection upon the necessity for the construction of a new roadway within the limits of the reservation. He will also inspect vacant barracks and quarters at the post as to their condition and needs in view of the expected increase of the garrison in the near future. (Aug. 8, D. Mo.)

The duties of Major Gonzales S. Bingham, Q.M., at Seattle, Wash., are designated as follows: In charge of duties pertaining to the purchase and shipment of supplies and other quartermaster's duties, including construction of public buildings at Fort Lawton, Wash. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)

Col. John Simpson, A.Q.M.G., Chief Quartermaster, will proceed to Madison Barracks on business connected with a project under consideration for construction of and changes in buildings at that post. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report in person to Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., for assignment to duty. (Aug. 26, H.Q.A.)

Sergt. Thomas Patterson, will be sent to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, U.S. Cavalry, commissary, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. Lewis B. Porter, at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty in that department. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Gustavus I. Hogue will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty in that department. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Harry S. Fumell, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Columbus Barracks, O., vice Major Guy L. Edie, surgeon, relieved. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Clifford H. Perry, Fort Greble, will be sent to West Point to relieve Hospital Steward Max Dohle. Steward Dohle will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)

The orders of Aug. 9 directing Hospital Steward Clifford H. Perry to report at Fort Greble, R.I., to relieve Hospital Steward Henry B. Staley, and that Steward Staley be sent to West Point, N.Y., to relieve Hospital Steward Max Dohle, Hospital Corps, are revoked. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surgeon Henry L. Brown is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Contract Surg. Charles F. Smith, relieved. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surgeon John M. Shepherd is extended one month. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Robert F. Grahny, when fit for duty, will be sent to Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory, for duty. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)

Contract Dental Surgeon Alexander P. Bacon, Fort Clark, Texas, will proceed to Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, with attendant, for such time as may be required. (Aug. 16, D.T.)

Contract Dental Surgeon William H. Chambers, Fort Monroe, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. (Aug. 26, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Howard W. Real, asst. surg. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

Act. Hospital Steward Aaron Freeman, Fort Columbus, will report to the C.O., Fort Terry, for temporary duty. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Allen M. Smith, asst. surg. (Aug. 25, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. J. M. Hewitt will report at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary duty. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Alpha M. Chase, now at Fort Amnibolne, Mont., will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for duty. (Aug. 28, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. C. Edward Sears, now at Fort Niobrara, Neb., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Edwin P. Tignor is extended ten days. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Harry C. Mary, now under orders to accompany troops to Fort Slocum, New York, will report his arrival at that post proceed to Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

Major George H. Torney, surg., will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., to confer with the U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Arkansas on official business pertaining to the Hot Springs Reservation. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days is granted Major Charles Newbold, paymaster. (Aug. 18, D.T.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 11, D.M.)  
Leave for fifteen days, to take effect after the conclusion of the Army and Navy maneuvers, is hereby granted Capt. Charles W. Kuta, C.E. (Aug. 23, D.E.)  
1st Lieut. A. E. Putnam, C.E., is detailed adjutant and recording officer. (Washington Barracks, Aug. 27.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John W. Joyce, O.D., will proceed to the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. Odus C. Horney, O.D., will proceed to the several forts in the maneuver district on official business pertaining to the application of new appliances to firing mechanisms of the guns and mortars. (Aug. 26, H.Q.A.)  
Major Ira MacNutt, O.D., will proceed to Fort Howard and Fort Smallwood, Maryland, on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at those posts and the work of mechanics thereon. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. John W. Joyce, O.D., will make not to exceed five visits during the month of September, 1902, to the works of the Robert Poole and Son Company, Baltimore, Md., on business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of manufacture. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)  
Major Ira MacNutt, O.D., will proceed from New York city, to Fort Monroe, Va., on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at that post and the work of mechanics thereon. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)  
Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., will proceed to the works of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of shrapnel cases. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Adams, Wetherill and Greble, R.I., and Fort Rodman, Mass., and return to New London via Fort Adams, on duty connected with the Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 26, D.E.)  
Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, signal officer, will proceed to New London on inspection duty pertaining to the Signal Corps. (Aug. 28, D.E.)

## 2D CAVALRY—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Major Daniel C. Pearson and 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, vice Major Walter Howe and 1st Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, Art. C., relieved. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)  
The following assignments were made on Aug. 25 in the 2d Cav.: 2d Lieut. William W. Gordon, to Troop G; 2d Lieut. John A. Berry, to Troop M.  
The following assignments were on Aug. 22 made in the 2d Cav.: 2d Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, to Troop F; 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Taulbee, to Troop H.

## 3D CAVALRY—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

2d Lieut. Harold B. Johnson, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 14, 1902, is assigned to the 3d Cav., and will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Lieut. Johnson will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the temporary duty, and upon the completion will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)  
The department of Dakota, Major Henry P. Kingsbury, commanding 3d squadron 3d Cav., with squadron staff and Troops I, K, L and M, and Veterinarian Olaf Schwarzkopf will take station at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Aug. 13, D.D.)  
The following officers having been assigned to the regiment by G.O. 33, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Washington, D.C., dated Aug. 8, 1902, are assigned to troops as follows: 2d Lieut. Rigby D. Valliant to Troop I, vice Nolan, promoted, stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Mitchell, to Troop F, vice Kimball, promoted, stationed at Sequia National Park, Cal.; 2d Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, to Troop I, vice Reed, promoted, stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Aug. 17, 3d Cav.)  
Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Veterinarian Samuel L. Gelsion, 3d Cav. (Aug. 26, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., for duty. (Aug. 26, H.Q.A.)  
1st Lieut. William D. Chitty, 3d Cav., is detailed professor of military science and tactics at the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## 4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. Camillo C. Carr, Fort Riley, Kan. (Aug. 12, D.M.)  
Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (Aug. 13, D.M.)  
1st Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 4th Cav., will proceed from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty. (Aug. 7, D.M.)  
Leave for twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 11, D.M.)

## 5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Upon his own request, 1st Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., now on leave, is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to the major general commanding the department, and will report by letter to the adjutant general of the Army for further instructions. (Aug. 14, D.M.)

## 7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)

## 8TH CAVALRY—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed from Fort Riley, Kan., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for station. (Aug. 5, D.M.)

## 10TH CAVALRY—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The following appointment and promotion of non-commissioned officers in the 10th Cav. are made: Troop B—Lance Corp. Frank Boyle, to be corporal, vice Dixon, promoted. Troop K—Corp. Ernest Finley, to be sergeant, vice Higgins, discharged. (H.Q. 10th Cav., July 22.)  
The following promotion and appointment are made: Troop C—Corp. James T. Penny, to be sergeant, vice Hopper, discharged. Private Frank Lisle, to be corporal, vice Penny, promoted. (H.Q. 10th Cav., Aug. 1.)  
Lieut. Col. Martin B. Hughes, 10th Cav., will proceed to and take station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 25th with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James S. Parker, 10th Cav., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Aug. 21, D. Cal.)

## 11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

The following transfers are made in the 11th Cav.: First Lieut. Leon B. Kroner, from Troop H to Troop E; First Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, from Troop E to Troop H. (Aug. 25, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. Alexander W. Perry, 11th Cav., will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)

## 13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, 13th Cav., is extended seven days. (Aug. 18, D.D.)  
1st Lieut. Dexter Sturges, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., is detailed to inspect beef cattle to be delivered at the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota, during the present fiscal year. (Aug. 12, D.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Louis R. Ball, 13th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. (Aug. 15, D.D.)  
Troop C, 13th Cav., is relieved from temporary duty in the Yellowstone National Park, and will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for station. (Aug. 21, D.D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBBO.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Thomas C. Lebo, 14th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (Aug. 13, D.C.)  
Sick leave for one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, 14th Cav., Fort DuChesne, Utah. (Aug. 18, D. Colo.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 25, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. R. E. Fisher, 14th Cav., Fort Grant, Arizona. (Aug. 21, D. Cal.)

## 15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for four months on account of sickness is granted Major Louis A. Craig, 15th Cav., recruiting officer. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)  
The following transfers are made in the 15th Cav.: 1st Lieut. Clark D. Dudley, from Troop F to Troop B; 1st Lieut. Christian Briand, from Troop B to Troop F. (Aug. 20, H.Q.A.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. WILLIAM F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF ARTILLERY.  
Col. Charles Morris, A.C., is granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for extension of one month. (Aug. 13, D.E.)  
Lieut. L. Cravens, A.C., is granted twenty days' leave, from about Sept. 1. (Aug. 13, D.E.)  
Lieut. Wm. H. Burt, A.C., granted leave for one month, from about Sept. 15. (Aug. 13, D.E.)  
1st Lieut. Louis F. Buck, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Virginia, vice Capt. Ira A. Horne, A.C., relieved. (Aug. 26, H.Q.A.)  
1st Lieut. Arthur E. S. Hyde, A.C., is detailed as the recorder of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the competitive examination for promotion of enlisted men, vice 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 4th Cav., relieved. (Aug. 26, H.Q.A.)  
Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1902, is granted Capt. Archibald Campbell, A.C. (Aug. 26, H.Q.A.)  
1st Lieut. R. T. Ellis, A.C., is detailed summary court. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 26.)  
The assignment of Lieut. Col. William Ennis, A.C., A.G.O., to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, in Washington, D.C., Aug. 27, 1902, is announced. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)  
Major E. T. C. Richmond, A.C., Artillery Inspector, will attend the annual target practice of the coast artillery in the Artillery Districts of the Columbia and Puget Sound, visiting for this purpose Fort Stevens, Oregon; Fort Columbia, Fort Flagler, Fort Casey and Fort Worden, Wash. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)  
Major Montgomery M. Macomb, A.C., now at San Francisco, Cal., is detailed as a member of the ordnance board, with station at New York city. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)  
2d Lieut. Bruce Cotton, A.C., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to the 9th Co., Coast Artillery, and will proceed to join that company at Fort Flagler, Wash. (Aug. 23, H.Q.A.)  
The following transfers in the Artillery Corps are made, to take effect this date: Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, from the 71st Co., C.A., to the 9th Co., C.A.; Capt. Walter A. Bethel, from the 9th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. Captain Tracy will proceed to join the company to which transferred. (Aug. 25, H.Q.A.)  
1st Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, A.C., relieved. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)  
Major J. P. Wisner, A.C., is detailed post commander during maneuvers. (Fort Adams, Aug. 26.)  
Corp. A. J. Smith, 2d Co., Vedado, Cuba, has been promoted to sergeant.  
Major G. N. Whistler, A.C., will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., on official business connected with the fire control installation at Pensacola, Fla. (Aug. 25, D.E.)  
S. Corp. P. N. Schurr, J. C. Coin and E. Butler, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, have been promoted to sergeant.  
2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach is detailed adjutant. (Fort Terry, Aug. 19.)  
1st Lieut. T. Koch, A.C., is attached to 60th Co. during maneuvers. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 20.)  
Capt. W. P. Pence, A.C., is assigned as assistant to Inspector Dept. of Electricity. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 24.)  
1st Lieut. S. O'Connor, A.C., is detailed Adj. Sig. Rec. and Officer summary court, etc. (Fort Delaware, Aug. 22.)  
Lieut. C. L. Lanham, A.C., is detailed summary court. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 22.)  
Corp. J. Bernson, 50th Co., C.A., San Juan, has been promoted to sergeant.  
Leave for seven days is granted Capt. F. E. Harris. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 23.)

## 2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed from Omaha to Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and make a special inspection. (Aug. 18, D.M.)  
Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Isaac Newell, 2d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Aug. 13, D.M.)

## 3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Aug. 21, is granted Major William Paulding, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Aug. 19, D.L.)

## 6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 6, D.M.)

## 9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The leave for twenty days, granted 1st Lieut. F. R. Brown, 9th Inf., is extended one day. (Aug. 25, D.E.)  
Surg. Philip Hoyle, recently retired from Co. G, 9th Inf., has established his home at East Oakland, Cal.

## 10TH INFANTRY—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 10th Inf., (then 1st lieutenant, 4th Inf.), is extended twenty days. (Aug. 25, H.Q.A.)

## 12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBE.

1st Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, will accompany the department commander to Chicago, Ill., and return with him to Omaha. (Aug. 14, D.M.)

## 13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Albert B. Scott, 13th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## 14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The following transfers are made in the 14th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Henry S. Wagner, from Co. I to Co. M; 1st Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell, from Co. M to Co. I.

## 16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

1st Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., 16th Inf., will upon the expiration of the sick leave proceed to join his company. (Aug. 25, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., is detailed fire marshal (Fort McPherson, Aug. 22.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., to take effect upon the return of 1st Lieut. Robert H. Westcott, 16th Inf., to his station from leave. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, 16th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Ida. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## 17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward C. Bolton, 17th Inf. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)  
2d Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 17th Inf., will join his company at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Major Calvin D. Cowles, 17th Inf., is extended three months. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## 18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## 19TH INFANTRY—COL. B. RICE.

The leave granted Capt. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf., recruiting officer, is extended five days. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## 21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George S. Tiffany, 21st Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)

## 22D INFANTRY—COL. J. MILLER.

Upon the request of his regimental commander, and to permit of his appointment as a staff officer under the provisions of par. 285, Army Regulations, 2d Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 22d Inf., will proceed from Fort Reno, O.T., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 13, D.M.)  
1st Lieut. David L. Stone, Battalion Adjutant, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for temporary duty with Co. B, 22d Inf. (Aug. 9, D.M.)  
Capt. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty in charge of the competitors from the Department of the Missouri for places on the Army Infantry Team. Upon completion of this duty Captain Wassell will return to his proper station. Fort Crook, Neb. (Aug. 6, D.M.)  
Leave for three months is granted Capt. Edgar W. Howe, 22d Inf. (Aug. 25, H.Q.A.)  
1st Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Nebraska, will proceed immediately to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., for duty. (Aug. 19, D.M.)

## 23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of annual target practice, is granted Captain D. B. Devore, 23d Inf. (Aug. 24, D.E.)

## 24TH INFANTRY—COL. C. MCKIBBIN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. William Black, 24th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (Aug. 15, D.D.)  
Capt. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## 25TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

2d Lieut. William W. Bessell, 25th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Signal Corps in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 25, H.Q.A.)

## 30TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. ROGERS.

The following transfers are made in the 30th Infantry: 2d Lieut. Beverly C. DeW, from Co. F to E; 2d Lieut. James A. Higgins, from Co. E to F. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated and will be assigned to troops by their regimental commander:  
2d Lieut. John A. Barry, appointed (from corporal, Troop D, 3d Cav.) with rank from June 13, 1902, to the 2d Cav. He will join his regiment upon expiration of his present leave.  
2d Lieut. William W. Gordon, appointed, with rank from June 20, 1902, to the 2d Cav. He will join troop to which assigned. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)

## ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS.

The following named officers of the Ordnance Department will report as indicated for duty pertaining to the maintenance of the supply of ordnance material and proper condition of the armament at the posts: To the Commanding Officer, Narragansett Artillery District, Fort Adams, R.I.—Major Ira MacNutt, Capt. W. W. Gibson, 1st Lieut. Samuel Hof, 1st Lieut. W. H. Tschappat. To the Commanding Officer, New London Artillery District at New London, Conn.—Capt. J. L. Bruff, Capt. C. B. Wheeler, Capt. W. S. Pierce, 1st Lieut. E. P. O'Hern. These officers will be afforded every facility by district and post commanders to carry out the requirements of this order and such special instructions as they may receive from the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., and they will render detailed reports of their observations, with such comments and recommendations touching all questions pertaining to their special duties as may seem pertinent. (Aug. 19, D.E.)

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Robert P. Dunston, second class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (Aug. 26, H.Q.A.)

## SLOCUM MONUMENT.

The commanding officer, Fort Myer, will send the band and two troops of the 2d Cavalry and the 4th Battalion, Field Artillery, by marching to Gettysburg, Pa., in time to participate in the ceremonies on the battlefield there on Sept. 19 and 20 incident to the dedication to a monument in honor of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum, and to perform escort duty on the occasion. Upon completion of this duty the troops will return by marching to Fort Myer. (Aug. 18, D.E.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergeant James Brown, 7th Bat., F.A.; Sergt. Michael Madden, Troop D, 8th Cav. (Aug. 25, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Dewitt Ainsworth, 17th Inf.; Principal Musician Julius A. Cushing, 7th Band; 1st Sergt. John Armstrong, Co. F, 5th Inf.; Sergt. John Graham, Troop E, 10th Cav.; Sergt. Rath Myers, Co. I, 24th Inf.; Cook Thomas Smith, Troop A, 10th Cav. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John A. Barry, U.S. Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 22, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. William S. McCaskey, 30th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for examination for promotion: Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., and Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

Major Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav., and Contract Surg. Henry L. Brown, are detailed as members of the examining board, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Art. Corps, and Contract Surg. Charles F. Smith, relieved. (Aug. 27, H.Q.A.)

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Sailed from Manila, July 28 for San Francisco.  
CROOK—San Francisco, Aug. 12.  
DIX—At Manila.  
EGBERT—At San Francisco.  
GRANT—Arrived at San Francisco, April 27.  
HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco June 29.  
INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 19.  
KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila for San Francisco Aug. 17.  
LAWTON—San Francisco, Aug. 12.  
LOGAN—Arrived Manila, Aug. 25.  
MCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.  
MEADE—Sailed from Manila, Aug. 8 for San Francisco.  
RELIEF—Arrived at San Francisco, Aug. 14.  
SEWARD—Seattle to Manila, Aug. 16.  
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco, July 12.  
SHEPHERD—At Manila.  
SUMNER—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Aug. 15.  
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco, Aug. 1.  
WARREN—At Seattle, Aug. 5.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

**BLACK, STARR & FROST**438 Fifth Ave., cor. 39th Street,  
NEW YORK.DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND A COM-  
PLETE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.THE NEW INSIGNIA FOR RETIRED  
OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES  
SERVICE.ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD REGU-  
LATION ARMY CORPS BADGES."SWAGGER STICKS." Very Smart with  
regimental No. and branch of service in-  
dicated in relief.

Established 1856

Potted Meats,  
Lunch Meats,  
Boneless Hams,  
Rolled Ox  
Tongues,  
Game,  
Curried Fowl,**BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,**Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding,  
Extra Quality Peaches and Pears, Etc.No solder used inside the can. No acid ever used in  
soldering the cans. We make no pretension to cheap  
prices, but

GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

**RICHARDSON & ROBBINS, Dover, Del.****J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,  
BANKERS,**

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in Any Part  
of the World.  
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of  
Money on Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.**

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.**OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,**

TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED,

May secure financial assistance by writing or calling on  
**LICHTENSTEIN BROS.,**

23-25 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

N. B.—Our business relations with Officers for the last 25 years  
is sufficient guarantee of all business being strictly honorable and  
confidential.**NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE PHILIPPINES.**GENERAL IRVING HALE, NATIONAL PRESIDENT.  
All officers and soldiers who served honorably in the  
Philippines up to July 4, 1901, whether discharged or still  
in the service, are eligible to membership. Annual dues,  
\$1.00. Life membership, \$6.00. Next Annual Meeting,  
August 13th, 1902, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
For information address GEORGE M. POST, National  
Secretary, State Capitol, Denver, Colorado.**"Army and Navy Preparatory School."**Prepares young men for admission to the United  
States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy.  
All the principal Colleges and Universities and  
for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine  
Corps. For further information, Address E. Swavely,  
Headmaster 2926, 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS  
AND IMPORTERS.**

176 FIFTH AVENUE, bet. 22d &amp; 23d Sts., NEW YORK.

**ACTIVE OR RETIRED OFFICERS  
OF THE ARMY,**

at home or abroad, desiring, on short notice,

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE,

should call or write for particulars

**LOUIS SILVERMAN,**

PRIVATE BANKER,

140 Nassau Street, New York City.

**The KEELEY CURE**

For Drunkenness,  
Morphine, Opium,  
Cocaine and other  
Drug Using.

Twenty-five years established.  
All correspondence confidential.  
D. WIGHT, ELLENOLA.

Send for  
Service  
Testimonials

**JACOB REED'S SONS,**1412-1414 Chestnut Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.Manufacturers of Uniforms for Officers of the  
Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

High Grade Regulation Equipments.

Fabrics, Shapings, Workmanship, Fit, and all  
details, the best.**H. V. KEEP SHIRT  
COMPANY.**MAKERS OF GOOD SHIRTS FOR ALL PURPOSES  
COMPLETE STOCK OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**JAMES HAMILTON, M.E., LL.B.,**

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Lieut. U. S. Army, Retired.

Mem. Am. Soc. Mech. Engrs. Assoc. Am. Inst. Elec. Engrs.  
SPECIALTIES: Patent Practice, Corporations and  
Trusteeship and Settlement of Estates.  
53 State Street, BOSTON.**The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba**This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace  
at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the sur-  
render). All officers and soldiers who worthily partici-  
pated in that memorable campaign are eligible to mem-  
bership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$25.00.  
No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major  
A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.ARTILLERY CAPTAIN, COMMISSION DATING SEPT. 23  
1901, desires transfer with Cavalry Captain. Address E. D., care  
of Army and Navy Journal, New York.COACHING FOR COMMISSIONS, WEST POINT OR COL-  
LEGE. Boarding pupils taken. W. PATTERSON ATKINSON,  
19 Fairfield St., Montclair, N. J.1ST LIEUT. ARTILLERY CORPS, standing between 75 and  
85 on lineal list, will pay \$500.00 for transfer with 1st Lieut. of  
Cavalry. Address T. A. K., care Army and Navy Journal, New  
York.2ND LIEUTENANT ARTILLERY CORPS, standing on list  
about twenty, will exchange into Infantry or Cavalry. Address,  
D. E. F., ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York City.1ST LIEUTENANT ARTILLERY CORPS desires transfer  
with 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address M. S. M., care  
Army and Navy Journal.A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY date Febru-  
ary 28, 1901, will transfer with any 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry  
with date anywhere near February 28, 1901. Address  
R. F. G., care Army and Navy Journal, New York City.2ND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, regiment recently  
returned from Philippines, desires to transfer with 2d  
lieutenant of Infantry, whose regiment is serving in the  
Philippines, 28th Infantry preferred. Cable willingness  
to transfer, also approval of regimental commander in  
Philippines. Western Union code. Address "Lopsland,"  
care Army and Navy Journal.**FOR SALE OR LEASE.**Residence No. 48 Duke of Gloucester Street,  
Annapolis, Maryland.Lot 123 by 255, overlooking Harbor and Bay.  
(Residence of the late Commodore Voorhees.)  
Fine, old house, and the most beautiful site in Annapolis.  
Apply to Messrs. McKim & Company, Baltimore.**Schotten's STANDARD COFFEES**All Roasted Coffees packed under our name are natural,  
dry roast, free from manipulation and "doping," which  
practice we claim impairs their drinking qualities.**Schotten's PURE SPICES.**Our Ground Spices are warranted as represented, PURE, with-  
out any artificial reservation, and can be sold with impunity in  
all States where there exist the most stringent pure food laws.

Established 1847: WM. SCHOTTEN &amp; CO., ST. LOUIS

There seems to be some uncertainty on the part of  
officers at the War Department as to whether the policy  
of withdrawing regiments from Philippine service at the  
expiration of two years' tours of duty there will be  
closely followed out or not. In making calculations for  
the relief of regiments, three years' tours of duty are be-  
ing taken into consideration, although the Department  
still hopes that it will be possible to bring home the troops  
at the end of the two years. Circumstances in this as  
in all cases often alter the best laid plans. We have had  
many inquiries relative to the schedule printed in the  
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of two weeks ago showing in  
what year certain regiments are to be brought back to  
this country. We gave the schedule exactly as prepared  
in the adjutant general's office. The 30th Infantry, for  
instance, is scheduled to come back in 1903 and probably  
very early in that year, but it must be remembered that  
this is but a tentative arrangement. The Department  
has also tentatively decided to send to the Philippines  
in the spring the 14th, 18th and 23d Regiments of In-  
fantry, and to bring home the 1st, 2d and 5th Regiments  
of Infantry. Orders have been sent to General Chaffee  
relieving the 9th Cavalry, which will come to this country  
immediately. The next regiments of cavalry to be sent  
to the Philippines are the 12th, 13th and 14th.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

(Copyrighted, 1902, by W. C. and F. P. Church.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902.

**THE NAVAL MANEUVERS UNDER ADMIRAL  
HIGGINSON.**

The naval maneuvers off the New England coast,  
under Admiral Higginson, appear to the uninitiated ob-  
server to have some of the characteristics of opera  
bouffe, and the final scene of the surrender, when Ad-  
miral Higginson refused to accept the sword of his gal-  
lant foe recalls the lines in Pinafore:

"We hold that upon the seas

The expression 'If you please'

A particularly gentlemanly tone implants."

In view of the coming contest between the Navy and  
the Army it was perhaps wise to give the Blue Squadron,  
under Admiral Higginson, so much the advantage over the  
White. If White had defeated Blue the Army might  
have received some points as to the weak point in the  
lines they are to defend.

Under the circumstances Captain Pillsbury was en-  
titled to all possible commendation for his excellent  
performance of a difficult part. Yet we doubt whether  
if in actual war he had permitted himself to get into  
the position into which he was forced by a faithful car-  
rying out of the role assigned to him he would not have  
invited the fate of Admiral Byng. An officer venturing  
upon such a hazardous venture so far from his base  
should have, or should have good reason for supposing  
that he had, some point of advantage over his enemy—  
in speed, so that he could run away when necessary, if  
in nothing else. But what could Pillsbury do with his  
ten-knot vessels? He was equally inferior in all other  
respects, was not even permitted to capture one of the  
enemy's scouts when he had an opportunity to do so and  
was not informed that the defense of his antagonist was  
limited to such a narrow range of coast that he could  
easily cover the field and defeat his visible purpose,  
however alert he might be.

As to Admiral Higginson, his main weakness appears  
to have been in the imperfection of his signal system. He  
had some curious experiences with the countrymen  
along the coast, who are of much too deliberate a na-  
ture to be hurried, even in the emergency of actual war,  
much less in that which is simulated. Regular hours  
and the observance of usual routine are cardinal  
articles of their creed. In one respect the maneuvers  
have simulated real war, and that is in the amount of  
labor and fatigue they have imposed upon the officers  
and men of our Navy taking part in them. What com-  
pensation there is for this we learn in part from  
the report made by Admiral Higginson. Weaknesses  
have been revealed and advantage will no doubt be  
taken of the knowledge of these acquired by actual  
experience. It is to be hoped, however, that the good  
public will not be misled by the performances of last  
week into the idea that what they have seen is what  
will happen when we have an enterprising enemy off  
our coast. Otherwise they may conclude that we now  
have a Navy in excess of our needs. President Roose-  
velt's excellent speech at the home of Secretary Moody,  
which we publish on another page, may help to correct  
such an impression if it exists.

Another argument in favor of the Navy is presented  
by Mr. Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press, in  
an article on "The New Navy," appearing in the  
Atlantic Monthly for September. It shows an intelli-  
gent knowledge of the subject quite unusual in a lay-  
man. Speaking of our naval outlook, Mr. Williams  
shows how large is the task we have undertaken and  
which requires that we should gird up our loins for a  
possible struggle with an enemy very different in  
strength from the one Admiral Higginson overcame.

"Pledged to protect the Western world against ag-  
gression, our force now and twenty years hence must  
be large enough to meet any power likely to desire  
colonies in South or Central America. But the instinct  
which without a plan has placed the United States  
fourth among naval powers should keep this station  
at all costs. To keep it, the United States must add  
to its nineteen first-class battleships as many more in  
the next sixteen years, or two by each Congress. If  
this is done, the United States will never have to re-  
sort to force to support the Monroe Doctrine."

We have a coast line of some 6,000 miles, insular  
possessions 12,000 miles apart, and are pledged to ex-  
clude all foreign interference from a territory of  
8,000,000 square miles and a coast line of 19,000 miles  
in Central and South America. Fortunately the two  
chief navies of the world belong to the two powers,  
Great Britain and France, from whom we have the  
least to fear in the way of aggression, and the same  
may be said of our old friend Russia. But how is it  
as to Germany? "The methodical German program  
set by the Act of April 10, 1898," says Mr. Williams,  
"gives a measure that every competing nation must  
meet or be left, hull down. It provides for an annual  
average sum for new construction from 1901 to 1916 of  
\$24,500,000. Less than this means naval inferiority in  
an art in which vessels five years old have perceptibly  
lost power, vessels ten years old are outclassed, and

these fifteen to twenty years are useful only for convoy or in harbor defense as floating forts."

So far as our new Navy goes it is built on modern lines. It was utterly neglected during the twenty years following the Civil War, but as we escaped the disaster which our negligence invited this has turned to our advantage. It is well that so few vessels were built during that score of years; only the Miantonomoh, the Terror and the Puritan.

"It was a period of transition. Steel was replacing iron in the hull and in armor, rifled ordnance the smooth-bore, the breech-loader the muzzle-loader; the triple-expansion, or, to speak more correctly, the three-stage compound, engine was replacing the earlier type, to which in the Wampanoag we contributed on the whole the costliest and the most ineffective ever built. By the close of this period the cost of a vessel per ton had been reduced nearly half, the possible and expected speed had nearly doubled, and the initial velocity of a steel-pointed shot a little more than doubled. Of our new Navy only 7,863 tons were built before 1880, or adding the monitors 27,065; and only 62,895, less than a seventh, about an eighth, before 1893. Over four-fifths of the Navy is the work of the last ten years. On the other hand, one-half the Italian navy is over sixteen years old, nearly one-third the English and French, one-fifth the Russian, and one-sixth the German, against a seventeenth of the American."

We have started out in fine shape. No small share of the "even balance of size, gun powder and speed, which make our Navy list read like a homogeneous whole, is due to the counsel, the wisdom, the ability, and the experience of the one man connected with the growth of our new Navy who laid down the vessels of the Civil War, yet whose active life as a shipbuilder spans the whole growth of modern naval construction—Charles H. Cramp."

"Experience has shown that our battleships combine, to a degree which wins admiration in proportion to one's knowledge, safety for the vessel, stability for the gun-platform, and the wise use of the last ounce of displacement to gain armor and guns well above the water line. Shaved close, we have in these things, but after the American fashion, just inside of the line of safety. The American, after all, has always seemed more risky to others than to himself, for another man's risk is only the American's knowledge. For our policy in speed less is to be said. Our fighting craft have been deliberately designed some two knots slower than those of foreign navies. We built for sixteen knots when other nations were seeking eighteen, and are launching vessels of eighteen knots—taking the records as they go, when others are seeking twenty. In armor, we have kept short of the French and Italian extreme. Our tendency is toward a twelve-inch gun instead of thirteen or more, and our last cruisers of the Essex class follow the English example in an armament of six-inch guns only."

"There will be a period, just as the twelve battleships and two armored cruisers building or authorized are completed, when in the fighting line, measured by efficiency, the United States will be third; but the period will be brief unless our naval expenditure for new construction is kept up to an inexorable annual average of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. This is to-day the minimum price for the naval security of a first-class power, one of the Big Five whose common action and consent rule the world and make up a world concert, steadily gravitating into three divisions, Russia and France, Germany and Central Europe, England and the United States. In the last, recent events in China and South Africa have suddenly burdened the United States with many of the responsibilities and some of the initiative of a senior partner."

On the average our warships cost little, if any, more than foreign ships, measured by gun fire, though the cost per ton is thirty-two per cent. more than English vessels, and per horse power thirty per cent. more.

The weak point in our Navy is in the unwillingness of Congress to increase the personnel. In 1876 we had 715 officers; in 1901 only 728 after the tonnage of the Navy built and building had been doubled. The English navy in the same period of rapid naval expansion increased its officers from 1,728 to 2,085, Russia from 859 to 1,096 and Germany from 723 to 974. Our total strength, officers and seamen, which was 13,460 in 1895, has been advanced to 25,000 by the last naval appropriation bill, but it remains 5,000 short of that of Germany, 14,000 short of that of Russia, and just equal to the weaker navies of Italy and Japan.

#### THE JOINT MANEUVERS.

Preparations for the joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy, which have been in progress for several months, engaging a large number of the officers in both Services, were completed at midnight on Aug. 29. The progress and details of the forthcoming maneuvers are fully explained in the official orders published on page 1310 in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The enemy's fleet, Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., commanding, and Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., second in command, finished coaling at Martha's Vineyard on Aug. 28. The Army defending the coast is under the command of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., who will make a complete tour of inspection of the various military posts involved in the maneuvers. General Greely has established a signal system which thoroughly covers the threatened district. General MacArthur, whose headquarters is at Fort Trumbull, Conn.,

said on Aug. 28: "Capt. Daniel J. Carr has assumed charge of the system of signalling in both districts. Night practice began in Narragansett district Tuesday night, when all rockets and bombs were read with accuracy at all occupied points. Twenty-one visual signal stations have been selected. The signal companies of the National Guards of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been utilized in this important work. Their services are highly appreciated by General Greely, not only as supplementing his very insufficient force of Regulars, but also as being familiar with the scene of operations." Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, military secretary to General Miles, is doing duty during the maneuvers as captain of the Signal Corps, and has entire charge of the aeronautical work of the campaign."

The signal service, which is largely electrical in character, has been installed by Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, who had entire charge of signal operations until General Greely's arrival. By electrical methods there have been installed three distinct and independent systems of communication. In each artillery post a field officer of Artillery is connected by underground and fully armored and protected cables, not only with battery commanders, but also with each emplacement, searchlight and rapid-fire battery, so that any and every gun is under his absolute control. He communicates either verbally, by telephone, or in writing by a Signal Corps telautograph. The post commanders are placed in communication with district commanders and the commanding general, General MacArthur, by submarine cables at sea and underground cables on land. From Fort Rodman Mass., westward to Fort Terry, southwest of New London, the signal cables are so perfected that General MacArthur can communicate directly and immediately with each post commander by telegraph and telephone, and by turning a switch can also reach any emplacement, searchlight or rapid-fire battery in his command.

Target practice was conducted on Aug. 28 at Fort H. G. Wright and Fort Adams. Speaking of the results, General Crozier says: "We had excellent shooting. The targets used were demolished, and this when the heaviest guns were used. The practice comes without warning. The garrison is not informed until an hour or two before shooting begins. So the accurate work is all the more creditable. The work will continue until all the forts have had practice."

#### GENERAL MILES GOES TO PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by several members of his staff, will go to the Philippines about Sept. 15 for the purpose of making an inspection of the portion of the Army now in the archipelago. For several months General Miles has been extremely anxious to make this trip, but because of differences between himself and the Secretary of War the journey has been deferred. Recently, however, he applied to the President for authority to make an inspection trip to the archipelago, which was granted in the following letter:

"War Department, Aug. 26, 1902.

"Sir: I have the honor to state that your application for authority to inspect that portion of the Army serving in the Philippines is approved by the President. You will sail about Sept. 15, and in inspecting the condition of the Army will give particular attention to instruction, discipline and supplies of all kinds.

"Very respectfully,

"WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Acting Secretary of War.

"Lieut. Gen. NELSON A. MILES."

The President's approval of this application is in every way commendable. General Miles has been desirous for more than a year of making an inspection of the troops in the Philippines, and now that his professional labors have been so arranged as to permit of his absence, there is no reason why his desire should not be gratified. We have no doubt that the Army in the Philippines will pass inspection by General Miles, and that its members, both officers and men, will await his visit with sincere gratification. They can depend upon him for a truthful report as to their morale, discipline, health and performances—and that is all that the staunchest friends of the Army desire. General Miles is expected to leave Washington for San Francisco en route for the Philippines about Sept. 3. He will be accompanied by Lieut.-Cols. Marion P. Maus and Henry H. Whitney of his staff, and probably by Mrs. Miles. General Miles expects to stop over a day or two in Chicago and one other place that he does not care to make public for certain military reasons. The party will sail from San Francisco on the transport Thomas, leaving about Sept. 16. General Miles does not expect to be in the Philippines more than a little over a month.

No attempt is made at the War Department to hide the seriousness of the cholera situation in the Philippines. It had been confidently expected by the officers of the Medical Department of the Army that with the beginning of the rainy season there would be a noticeable let-up in the number of deaths from cholera and a rapid dying out of the epidemic. This, however, has not been the case, and the number of deaths among the natives and soldiery has continued in about the same ratio as before. Incapacity on the part of the native Filipino doctors is, in the opinion of many Army surgeons, largely responsible for the seriousness of the situation. The withdrawal of Army surgeons from many of the villages consequent upon the concentration of the troops with the reduction of the force in the archipelago left the medical attendance for the natives largely to native doctors, who

are unable to handle the dread disease. Under the supervision of Army surgeons the Filipino doctors render excellent assistance in staying the spread of the disease, but as soon as they are left to their own devices they fail to carry out the simple instructions necessary to prevent the continued spread of the epidemic. The Surgeon General of the Army is authority for the statement that recent despatches from the Philippines indicate little change for the better in the cholera situation. This information is very disappointing to the Medical Department, as it had been expected that the rains would so wash the country that the disease would die a natural death. The rains have been exceedingly light and therefore have not done their work as thoroughly as was anticipated. Under the careful supervision of the Army surgeons and by closely following the rules laid down for them the troops have suffered in a comparatively light manner.

The Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate as to the causes of the recent explosion on the submarine boat Holland has reported that, while it is impossible to determine whether the explosion was caused by gasoline or by the gases emanating from the storage batteries, the preponderance of evidence was largely in favor of the theory that the explosion was caused by hydrogen gas from the storage batteries, as Lieutenant Caldwell, commander of the Holland, reported. All the evidence adduced, the report says, goes to show that the battery was in bad condition and had been giving off gases far beyond the ordinary, and it seems certain that those gases were present in the boat at the time of the accident. The board recommends that the Holland be thoroughly overhauled as regards the structure of gasoline and battery tank, and that the ventilating system of the ship, particularly the battery tank, be improved.

To facilitate the experiments in wireless telegraphy which have been undertaken by the Navy Department, the U.S.S. Topeka, now en route from Venezuela to Norfolk, for repairs, will be fitted with a special mast and a full set of wireless apparatus for use in communicating from the sea with the station which has been established at Annapolis. The recent maneuvers of the Navy and the forthcoming joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy seem likely to give increased impetus to the development of an efficient system of wireless telegraphy for military purposes, and if this should be the only practical result of the maneuvers it would be ample compensation for the labor and expense which they have involved.

Such satisfactory progress toward the establishment of a clubhouse for enlisted men of the Navy at Vallejo, Cal., has been made that the committee in charge felt justified in having a design prepared of the building. It will be situated on a lot opposite the Mare Island Navy Yard, on land purchased for that purpose with the prize money obtained by Capt. B. H. McCalla, U.S.N., during the Spanish-American War, which was set aside for this object. Among the benefactors to the Vallejo club for sailors have been Col. R. M. Thompson, of New York, and Henry Phipps, a well-known friend of marines. The building will be 100 by 90 feet, three stories high and arranged as a model clubhouse, with every modern convenience.

A meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications was held at Sandy Hook Aug. 26 for the purpose of testing the Isham shell for firing high explosives. The shell was fired into a sand bank, with what result it is as yet impossible to state until it has been exhumed. The report of the board that tested the field guns has finally been made, but has not yet been made public. It is well understood, however, that the Erhardt gun stood the various tests better than any other gun in the competition. The gun of the Ordnance Department, mounted on the Wheeler carriage, also made a most excellent showing. One of these two guns will most certainly be adopted by the Army.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has thrown out entirely for the present what is known as the twelfth zone of mortars, for all maximum charges. This action was taken because of the weakness of the cast iron racers of the mortar carriages. The mortar carriages will all be provided with new racers made of steel, when it will again be possible to take into consideration the twelfth zone.

The War Department announces that the headquarters and six troops of the 9th Cavalry will sail from the Philippines for home on the Logan Sept. 16. The remainder of the regiment will sail Oct. 1. The stations of the regiments in this country have not yet been determined. It will require considerable shifting of troops to provide for them.

The organizations of a large number of the batteries of Field Artillery authorized at the last session of Congress have been assigned to the quarters and stables formerly occupied by the Cavalry. Hence it is necessary to crowd Cavalry regiments to get them under shelter for the winter. It may be necessary to put some organizations in camp.

## ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S VICTORY.

The naval war game between the Blue Squadron, Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., commanding, and the White Squadron, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., commanding, which began off the New England coast at noon on Aug. 20, ended in the capture of the White Squadron off Magnolia, Mass., while trying to force its way into the harbor of Salem, Mass., early on the morning of Aug. 24. At dawn Admiral Higginson's flagship, the U.S.S. Kearsarge, and her consorts, the U.S.S. Alabama and Massachusetts, were at anchor close to Thatcher's Island and within three miles of Rockport, Mass., which is 36 miles northeast of Boston. Commander Pillsbury's squadron, consisting of the U.S.S. Panther, Prairie and Supply, representing the enemy, was discovered shortly after daybreak by Daniel H. Staehle, a signal boy on the Kearsarge. At that time Pillsbury's ships were about 15 miles to the southward of the Kearsarge and heading northeast. Within ten minutes after the alarm was given the Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts were under way in pursuit of the enemy. It was twenty minutes past 4 o'clock when Commander Pillsbury discovered the White Squadron bearing down upon him. At 5 o'clock the crews of the Blue Squadron were summoned to quarters, and thirty-five minutes later Admiral Higginson signalled Commander Pillsbury to surrender. Five minutes afterward this demand was complied with, the commander of the White Squadron realizing that the game was up.

The work assigned to the Blue Squadron was to prevent the White Squadron from entering a port between Chatham, Mass., and Portland, Me., without being discovered. To this end Admiral Higginson was ordered to have his squadron at anchor in port or near the coast, within the limits prescribed for the maneuvers, at noon on Aug. 20, at which time he was notified that the enemy's fleet, consisting of three heavy ships, with supply vessels and colliers, had left Fayal on Aug. 14. Commander Pillsbury was ordered to have his squadron at noon on Aug. 20 at some point in the North Atlantic which is less than 480 miles from latitude 40 deg. north and longitude 50 deg. west. He was then to proceed with all his vessels in company to such undefended anchorage as he might select on the coast between Portland and Cape Cod and anchor there before noon on Aug. 25. It was stipulated that the port selected should have an anchorage space for several large ships, with not less than six fathoms of water, must be capable of gun and mine defense, and be in all respects suitable for an advance base for an enemy's fleet, including heavy ships. This carried with it as a condition suitable deep-water approaches from the sea. It was assumed that Commander Pillsbury would at once begin to mine the port seized, and entrench himself there, and that he would be considered as having succeeded in doing so unless the Blue Squadron opposed him with a superior force in less than six hours after the anchorage of his first ship. For the purpose of determining relative strength the White Squadron was granted a total value of 45 points and the Blue Squadron a total of 102 points. Both squadrons were absolutely unrestricted as to speed and movement. The commander of the Blue was authorized to utilize any existing telegraph or telephone or any that he might create, and to employ agents or lookouts all along the coast threatened.

Commander Pillsbury's squadron sailed from Provincetown, Mass., on Aug. 18 and went to sea. Admiral Higginson's squadron sailed from Rockport, Mass., in the afternoon of Aug. 20, and then began the game which ended with the surrender of the White Squadron on Aug. 24. As to the exact movements of these opposing squadrons from that time down to the closing scene, the public is still in the dark and will be until we have the official reports of the naval commanders. Some interesting information concerning the operations of the Blue Squadron is given, however, in an article published in the New York Herald. It is made up of extracts from the private log of Lieut. John M. Ellicott, a flag officer on Commander Pillsbury's flagship, and the following passages are full of interest. Under date of Provincetown, Aug. 18, the lieutenant writes:

"We sail at noon, and when well out of sight of land, where no slip of the tongue or unintentional hint on the part of any one can reveal to the other side our intentions, our captain explains to us the problem and how he purposes to work it out. At noon on the 20th, the gunboat will get into port and report having seen us in latitude 40 deg. north, longitude 50 deg. west, on the 18th, steaming westward, our captain explains. Then he draws out a chart, and placing one leg of his dividers on latitude 40 deg. north, longitude 50 deg. west, strikes about it an arc of a circle of 480 miles radius. By noon of Aug. 20 our fictitious selves which the gunboat sighted can be, at ten knots' speed, anywhere on this arc, naturally on the part nearest the United States coast. Thither, then, we in the entity of iron and steel are hastening to join those souls of ours, and thither, too, is hastening the Supply of New York. She was reported to be sadly lacking in speed and had to be given the start of us. We chance to carry with us some scraps of information which our fictitious selves would not have. The latest daily papers described Rear Admiral Higginson's fleet as assembling at Rockport, Mass., and we speculate as to what system of scouting he may adopt and plot each on the chart—radials, picket lines and curves of search. It is our plan, after receiving into ourselves our souls on that far-off arc, to make a detour to the southward, and then, when it is probable that the Blue scouts, coming to think that we have slipped through, are retiring toward the coast, to follow in behind them, and finally to make a dash at Salem, Mass., or Portland, Me., as circumstances may dictate. It seems unfortunate that we have no umpires on board, umpires from the Blue, for we might, could we get a binding decision on the spot, capture an enemy's scout or put it out of action. As it is, if any sight us we shall probably have to let them go their ways unmolested and report."

This proved to be the case and Captain Pillsbury was unable to avail himself of an opportunity to capture one of Admiral Higginson's scout vessels which was discovered before it sighted the enemy.

On Aug. 19 Lieutenant Ellicott wrote: "Last night was a perfect night, serenely clear and with a full moon. Alas! how plainly our white hulls shone in the moonlight! If we have such weather as we approach the coast our chances will be slim. But to-day it is cloudy and drizzling—thick enough to limit the seeing, but not too thick for safe navigation; just such weather as we hope to have when we become the enemy. Last night we tried

towing an electric light astern under water as a guide to the next ship astern, when we are steaming with all other lights screened. It worked to perfection."

The Supply joined the squadron at sea on the morning of Aug. 20. On that day the lieutenant wrote: "At noon we meet our fictitious selves and become the incorporate enemy. We are no longer the Prairie, Panther and Supply, but battleships A1 and A2 and armored cruiser B1, forming a squadron of the great 'White' nation of Europe, at war with the great 'Blue' nation of America. We now run south for nearly forty miles, then, at 5 o'clock, head west toward the coast of 'Blue.' To-day at noon that gunboat which sighted us in latitude 40 deg. north, longitude 50 deg. west, arrived in some 'Blue' port and told her news. Admiral Higginson must now be stationing his battleships on guard and sending out scouts to look for us. It is satisfactory to say, however, that his fastest vessel cannot reach our neighborhood for twenty-four hours yet."

In his entry of Aug. 21 Lieutenant Ellicott deprecates the brightness of the moonlight on the two nights previous and adds: "At 4 in the morning, having run nearly one hundred miles toward 'Blue's' coast, we make another detour, running off southward. The weather grows dark and threatening: rough and rainy. At 1 o'clock, having made some eighty miles to the southward and being below the latitude of New York we cut a little to the northward again, steering W.N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. The tropical storm makes it warm and muggy, but after dark it moderates and begins to clear."

"All through the night," says the lieutenant in his entry of Aug. 22, "we have sneaked along with lights turned out or screened. Extra lookouts were posted, paymasters and marine officers volunteering for such duty and being gladly accepted, but as far as we have been able to tell no searching scout of the enemy has yet found us. To-day the sea is as smooth as glass, the air as clear as crystal. At half-past 10 o'clock in the morning we make out smoke on our starboard bow. Lookouts eagerly crowd aloft, and one is sent with a spyglass to the masthead, who soon dispelled our fears. It was some ocean freighter bound from New York for Europe. In the afternoon it becomes evident that we are in the steamer lane from New York. The night comes on with cloudiness, thunder and lightning."

There was a terrible thunderstorm accompanied by a heavy rain on the night of the 22d, and as the squadron was still in the lane of the New York steamers, running lights were shown until the storm abated. Lieutenant Ellicott's entry of Aug. 23 is as follows: "At half-past 11 we extinguished lights again and changed our course to north. Like a runner with a football, we are dodging this way and that to avoid interference. If that German liner was able to report us yesterday by wireless telegraphy, we may still fool our adversaries by dodging to the northward. To-day many Georges Bank fishing schooners are in sight and we try to ask them questions concerning enemy's vessels, using the international code of signals, but we get no response. Either they have no signal books or they are too loyal to their country to give information to the enemy."

The end of this interesting story, so far as it concerns the White Squadron, is as follows: "Aug. 24, Early Morning.—The night is brilliant with moonlight. Alas! what a night to have to pass the enemy's inner line of pickets! Our lookout is painfully intense. And twice, three times, steamers are sighted, but they prove to be harmless merchantmen going seaward. Suddenly, on the midnight, Thatcher's Island lights shine out like two great cat's eyes in the dark ahead. We cannot advance much further without being seen from the land, and it is still too dark to enter Salem Harbor, so we turn southward and head toward Boston. Twice a dark object looms on the water and we think we are about to be discovered, but each time it proves to be a shadow of a Gloucester fishing schooner. Once a bright star springs redly above the eastern horizon and we think for a moment it is a rocket, but sigh with relief when undeceived. Slowly, but surely, comes the dawn, and the land around Salem begins to loom up. We are but five miles from our goal. We have eluded the enemy's scouts, even his inshore pickets, and our hearts rise with hope, yet we remember that, while the enemy is probably without information of us, through the failure of his scouting system, we are equally handicapped, for we have had no fast cruiser to scout after him, and we may be running right into his arms. Objects are becoming visible along the beach. What are those three dark splotches east of Thatcher's Island, where he was within easy reach of both Our glasses are turned upon them, and some one cries, 'The fleet! The enemy's battleships at anchor!' Hope gives place to despair. Still we stand on, for they appear not to see us, and we are actually feeling our way into harbor. A little dark smudge in the water near our bow begins to move; a long, bright rocket darts from it, and a torpedo boat scurries away seaward like a rabbit frightened from cover. Then the three battleships, easily recognized now as the Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts, vomit vast volumes of smoke from their stacks and charge down before us, just as we drop anchor in Salem harbor. Within an hour we shall be captured. We have made a clean run through the whole field for a beautiful touchdown, but we shall fail to kick the goal."

Meanwhile, what of the Blue Squadron? Upon departing from Rockport in the afternoon of Aug. 20, the Mayflower was put on the lookout off Portland, Me., the Decatur off Portsmouth, N.H., the Scorpion off Boston and Provincetown and the Montgomery between Provincetown and Chatham. The line of defense thus placed under patrol extended from Provincetown, on Cape Cod to Portland, Me., with both ends admirably guarded against surprise. Admiral Higginson, therefore, after his battleships had skirted Cape Cod, assembled them near Thatcher's Island, where he was in easy reach of both ends of the line, and there they remained at anchor until the enemy was sighted on the morning of the 24th. During Commander Pillsbury's absence from the coast frequent alarms were given that he was approaching, but they were all misleading. The signal service of the lighthouse and life-saving services are reported as having been excellent, but not the telephone communications between those points. In expressing his satisfaction with the general results of the game, Admiral Higginson is quoted as saying that the working out of the search problem had proved that the signal service of the Navy was very much behind the times. "There is an emphatic need of the installation of wireless telegraphy for naval vessels," said the admiral. "We are three years behind every other nation in this necessary feature. We hope, however, to have it in use on our ships next year."

The torpedo boats and naval tugs taking part in the maneuvers were the Barney, Lieut. Gregory C. Davison; Bailey, —; Thornton, Lieut. Willis McDowell; Shubrick, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox; Stockton, Lieut. Wat T. Cluverius; Bagley, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses; Biddle,

Lieut. Rufus Z. Johnston; Decatur, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, and the tugs Nina, Peoria and Leyden, to which commanding officers were assigned from the navy yards at which the tugs are stationed.

## REAR ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S REPORT.

The Navy Department on Aug. 27 received the report of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson to the Secretary of the Navy on the capture by his squadron of the three vessels under the command of Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. The report in full is as follows:

U.S. Flagship Kearsarge, Menemsha Bight, Mass., Aug. 25, 1902.

I have the honor to report that at 5:40 a.m. of the 24th instant, off Magnolia, Mass., the Blue Fleet, under my command, captured the White Fleet, under the command of Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., after four days of anxious watching. Commander Pillsbury's fleet was deficient in speed. His evasion of the outside scouts and arrival on the coast undetected were, I think, very creditable to him.

The result of the operation, in regard to my own force, was to gather very valuable information for the Intelligence Office concerning the capabilities of defense and means of communication along the stretch of New England coast from Cape Cod to Portland. This information is valuable and should be preserved for future use. I directed the observers at the different stations to answer the questions on the enclosed list in regard to the point at which they were stationed.

The line of coast over which I had charge was divided into five (5) districts, each in charge of an officer provided with scouting vessels and a number of observers at shore stations. These districts all reported by telephone or telegraph or by whatever means of communication they could establish with the central district at Rockport, where Ensign Berry, U.S.N., was in charge of the central office and transmitted to me by means of steam launches, torpedo boats, and signals from shore whatever information was received.

The reports of the district commanders and observers will be forwarded to the Department for its information.

I can only say that the operations have been very beneficial in training the young men in scouting and as observers. I have already written to the Department about the valuable service rendered by the torpedo-boat flotilla under the command of Lieutenant Chandler.

I take this occasion, however, to urge upon the Department the establishment upon all vessels of the Navy a wireless telegraphy outfit. In my opinion it is of incalculable value and no expense should be spared to hasten its adoption.

The squadron has been withdrawn to Menemsha Bight preparatory to the combined Army and Navy maneuvers. North Atlantic Station.

U. S. Flagship Kearsarge, 1st Rate.

Menemsha Bight, Mass., Aug. 25, 1902.

Squadron Special Order No. 21:

The special order issued by Rear Admiral Higginson, and referred to in his report as containing the questions to be answered by the observers at the different stations, follows:

The commanding officer of the scouting districts and all observers who make reports on the search problem as far as their special duties extended. In making up their reports they will answer the following questions as far as they pertain to the duty they were employed upon:

- (1) What means of communication did you use or establish?
- (2) What other means would you suggest (outside of wireless telegraphy)?
- (3) What difficulties did you encounter in keeping up the communications, or of reporting to stations?
- (4) Could you reach all places by telephone and what centers did you have to go through?
- (5) What stations did you establish, and were they efficient?
- (6) What other stations would you establish now after the experiences of this problem?
- (7) What accommodations were found for lodging and subsistence?
- (8) What should be the outfit of stations to suit the conditions you found?

FRANCIS J. HIGGINSON,

Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

## THE WORK OF THE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

The following is the report of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., on the work of the torpedo flotilla commanded by Lieut. L. H. Chandler, of the Navy:

U.S. Flagship Kearsarge,

Menemsha Bight, Mass.,

Aug. 25, 1902.

"Sir:—The maneuvers in connection with the search problem having closed, I desire to express my appreciation of the services rendered by the torpedo flotilla under the command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S. Navy.

"I am glad to say that not a single vessel of the flotilla has broken down, and, as regards the Bagley and Biddle, under the command of Lieutenants Moses and Johnston, respectively, they have performed most efficient service, having come under my personal observation, being attached to the main squadron at the base.

"I wish respectfully to call the Department's attention to the success achieved by Lieutenant Chandler in getting these boats into such an efficient condition.

Very respectfully,

Francis J. Higginson,

Rear Admiral, Comdr.-in-Chief U.S. Naval Force on the North Atlantic Station.

"The Secretary of the Navy."

Lieutenant Chandler, U. S. N., commanding the torpedo flotilla, reported Aug. 15 as follows concerning the firing of his vessels during the time they were inspected by the Secretary of the Navy:

"Forming in exact column, the flotilla steamed north until abreast of the firing ground in Coddington Cove, when the Decatur turned and headed for the target in the cove. This target consists of three platforms supported on casks, about 75 feet long in all, outside of which, one at each end, are two yellow flags, representing the two turrets of the 500-foot battleship. Outside of these again are two red flags representing the ends of the same ships.

"Steaming bows on for the float, when 1,000 yards away, the Secretary pressed the firing key on the bridge, and simultaneously discharged the two torpedoes, one on each side. They curved as set, and one went immediately under the center of the float, while the other passed inside the right-hand yellow flag.

While the Decatur was firing, the rest of the flotilla

continued to the northward, countermarched, and returned close to the Decatur, about 500 yards from the target. The boats passed the target at from 17 to 20 knots, and each one fired two torpedoes simultaneously from her port broadside, as her tubes bore, firing while close to the Decatur. Of the 12 torpedoes fired by them, one from the Stockton hung by the tail from the tube, with the head in the water, and finally wrenched the tail off, but before it had been secured. Of the other 11, all but one passed inside the yellow flag, and that one passed just outside of a yellow flag.

"All these torpedoes had gyroscopes in operation, except one of the pair from the Biddle, and that one hit the target also, one of the casks composing it having to be cut open to get the torpedo out, it having broached just as it arrived under the floats.

"I believe that the results reported above have never been exceeded before, and I know of no record equal to them. It is seen that out of 14 torpedoes prepared but one failed to run. Out of the 13 that did run, 12 hit the turrets of the battleship target, and the other one went under one of the turrets. Fully three-quarters of the shot would have struck directly under the engine rooms. All boats except the Decatur were at high speed when they fired, and she only slowed so as not to overrun the target. Speed would have made no difference in her shots owing to the presence of the cap mark tube gyroscope. In considering the results, the haste with which we got ready for the performance should not be overlooked.

"After the practice, and leaving boats behind, to pick up the torpedoes, all of which were reported uninjured, the flotilla formed column at full speed. It had been my intention to proceed to sea, for tactical work, but I found that the visitors seemed inclined to prefer a spin in the bay, which was accordingly taken in column, at full speed."

#### SOME PERSONAL NOTES.

It seems to be the fortune of Commander Pillsbury to be given the hard knots to untangle. During the war with Spain he was assigned to the command of the Vesuvius. He did with her all that it was possible to do, but the dynamite gun with which she was armed was wrong in principle and nothing could be accomplished with it beyond knocking some holes in Spanish defenses and astonishing the dons with a novel display of pyrotechnics.

Wm. Herbert Brownson is another officer of Admiral Higginson's command who did good service in Cuban waters, and his record of notable services goes back to the time when, on June 17, 1870, he commanded a boat expedition from the Monocacy which cut out the piratical steamer Forward, off the coast of Mexico. He was sent to Europe at the opening of the war with Spain to purchase war craft, but returned in season to command the Yankee, with which he had several lively skirmishes with the enemy off the coast of Cuba.

Chapman Coleman Todd commanded the Wilmington in the lively fight in Cardenas harbor when Bagley was killed, May 11, 1898, and it was he who cut the cable between Santa Cruz and Jucaro. The Wilmington was one of the three vessels—the Hist and Wompatuck being the other two—in Manzanillo harbor, where nine Spanish vessels were destroyed by them.

Lyon won fame by his attack with the Dolphin upon a Spanish railroad train loaded with troops, destroying the train and killing 100 of the enemy. He was engaged too for several weeks in the hazardous work of clearing the torpedoes out of the harbor of Guantanamo.

Carl William Jungen was on the Maine when she was blown up in the harbor of Havana. He afterwards commanded the Wompatuck and, as Captain Goodrich reported, "added a most praiseworthy display of coolness and pluck in battle to his uniformly zealous and intelligent co-operation with me previously." Jungen took an active part with the Wompatuck in cable cutting, and in the bombardment of San Juan. Also in the gallant affair of June 30, 1898, in Manzanillo harbor, being then especially commended "for the coolness and manner in which he handled his vessel under a galling fire."

Bradley Allan Fiske and Reynold Thomas Hall are among the heroes of Manila Bay, both of them being specially mentioned by Admiral Dewey in his report for their admirable service on the Petrel. Fiske during the fight was in the top of the vessel taking distances with a stadimeter. He is one of the most accomplished and well informed officers of our Navy.

Others who took part in the recent maneuvers were also active during the war with Spain. William Herschel Allen on the Oregon, Richard Henderson on the Indiana, Charles Henry Harlow on the Vixen, Albion Chase Hodgson on the Brooklyn, William Banks Caperton on the Marietta, Edward Lloyd on the Solace, Moses Lindley Ward on the Mohican, Roy Campbell Smith on the Indiana.

William Hensley Emory distinguished himself in command of the Bear of the Greeley Relief Expedition. We remember Admiral Schley's saying to us of him at the time that he never gave him an order, no matter how difficult the task to be accomplished, when there did not come across the water a cheery "Aye, aye, sir."

The Yosemite, commanded by Emory, and manned by men of the Michigan Naval Militia, maintained the blockade for San Juan alone for three weeks, driving a Spanish transport ashore and standing off two Spanish gunboats.

John Clark Wilson in 1885 was wrecked in the Vandalia in Apia harbor and was sent to Auckland to carry news of the accident. He chartered a steamer which finally carried home 480 men and 22 officers of the shipwrecked crew.

We do not undertake by any means to give an exhaustive record of the service of the able officers Admiral Higginson has had under his command, but simply to refer to such events in the careers as come most readily to hand. Any officer may be proud to command such men.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PLEADS FOR THE NAVY.

In a speech at Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 26, President Roosevelt said:

"Naturally, at the home of Secretary Moody I should like to say a word or two about the Navy. You see that when one Massachusetts man would leave the Navy Department I had to find another Massachusetts man to take his place.

"I think that whenever we touch the Navy we are sure of a hearty response from any American audience; we are just as sure of such a response in the mountains and great plains of the West as upon the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard. The entire country is vitally interested in the Navy, because an efficient navy of adequate size is not only the best guarantee of peace,

but is also the surest means for seeing that if war does come the result shall be honorable to our good name and favorable to our national interest.

"In three great crises in our history during the nineteenth century, the War of 1812, in the Civil War and again in the Spanish War, the Navy rendered to the nation services of literally incalculable worth. In the Civil War we had to meet our antagonists even more unprepared than we were. On both the other occasions we encountered foreigners, and the fighting was done entirely by ships built long in advance, and by officers and crews who had been trained during years of sea service for the supreme day when their qualities were put to the final test. The ships which won at Manila and Santiago, under the administration of President McKinley, had been built years before, under Presidents Arthur and Cleveland and Harrison.

"The officers in those ships had been trained from their earliest youth to their profession, and the enlisted men, in addition to their natural aptitude, their intelligence and their courage, had been drilled as marksmen with the great guns and as machinists in the engine rooms and perfected in all details of their work during years of cruising on the high seas and of incessant target practice. It was this preparedness which was the true secret of the enormous difference of efficiency between our Navy and the Spanish navy. There was no lack of courage and self-devotion among the Spaniards, but on our side, in addition to the courage and devotion, for the lack of which no training could atone, there was also that training, the training which comes as a result of years of thorough and painstaking practice.

"Annapolis is, with the sole exception of its sister academy at West Point, the most typically democratic and American school of learning and preparation that there is in the entire country. Men go there from every State, from every walk of life, professing every creed, the chance of entry being open to all who perfect themselves in the necessary moral and physical qualities. There each man enters on his merits, stands on his merits, and graduates into a service where only his merit will enable him to be of value.

"The enlisted men are of fine type, as they needs must be to do their work well, whether in the gun turret or in the engine room, and out of the fine material thus provided the finished man-of-warman is evolved by years of sea service.

"It is impossible after the outbreak of war to improvise either the ships or the men of a navy. A war vessel is a bit of mechanism as delicate and complicated as it is formidable. You might just as well expect to turn an unskilled laborer offhand into a skilled machinist or into an engineer of a flyer of one of our high railroad systems as to put men aboard a battleship with the expectation that they will do anything but discredit themselves until they have months and years in which thoroughly to learn their duties.

"Our shipbuilders and gunmakers must keep ever on the alert, so that no rivals pass them by, and the officers and enlisted men on board the ships must, in their turn, by the exercise of the unflagging and intelligent zeal, keep themselves fit to get the best use out of the weapons of war intrusted to their care. The instrument is always important, but the man who uses it is more important still. He must constantly endeavor to perfect our Navy in all its duties in time of peace, and above all in maneuvering in a seaway and in marksmanship with the great guns. In battle the only shots that count are those that hit, and marksmanship is a matter of long practice and of intelligent reasoning.

"A navy's efficiency in a war depends mainly upon its preparedness at the outset of that war. We are not to be excused as a nation if there is not such preparedness of our Navy. This is especially so in view of what we have done during the last four years. No nation has a right to undertake a big task unless it is prepared to do it in masterful and effective style. It would be an intolerable humiliation for us to embark on such a course of action as followed from our declaration of war with Spain and not make good our words by deeds, not be ready to prove our truth by our endeavor whenever the need calls.

"The good work of building up the Navy must go on without ceasing. The modern warship cannot with advantage be allowed to rust in disuse. It must be used up in active service even in time of peace. This means that there must be a constant replacement of the ineffective by the effective. The work of building up and keeping up our Navy is, therefore, one which needs our constant and unflagging vigilance. Our Navy is now efficient, but we must be content with no ordinary degree of efficiency.

"Every effort must be made to bring it ever nearer to perfection. In making such effort the prime factor is to have at the head of our Navy such an official as your fellow townsman, Mr. Moody, and the next is to bring home to our people as a whole the need of thorough and ample preparation in advance, this preparation to take the form not only of continually building ships, but keeping these ships in commission under conditions which will develop the highest degree of efficiency in the officers and enlisted men aboard them."

#### THE CLELAND DAVIS EXPLOSIVE SHELL.

Following is a description of the improvement in shells invented by Lieut. Cleland Davis, U.S.N. It is taken from the specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,611, dated Nov. 26, 1901:

"This invention relates to an improved form of explosive shell designed to give a maximum strength or perforating power consistent with a maximum capacity for an explosive charge.

"When the point of the projectile meets the hard elastic face of the armor-plate, there is an elastic dishing of the hard surface layer, so that the stress of impact is transmitted to the tough back, and the resistance of the whole area of depression is concentrated to oppose the advance of the projectile or materially reduce its velocity in a short space, and thus cause it to expend its energy on itself and break up along its weakest lines. Now the logical form of projectile, so far as power of perforation goes, is the solid shot; but the destructive effect of explosive shell is such that conditions demand a projectile that will carry an explosive charge even at the sacrifice of perforating power. I have observed in a large number of experiments against armor-plate with the present form of projectile that the projectile breaks up by first upsetting or bulging in the region of the bourrelet, then giving away along longitudinal lines or in ribbon-like strips evenly distributed around the circumference of the bourrelet. Disruption along transverse lines then occurs, and the tendency to rupture is enhanced by the rotation of the projectile. Thus when the point of the projectile enters a plate the head is held fast,

while the tendency of the body to continue to rotate often causes it to break in rear of the apex of the powder cavity. From all this it would appear that the increase of the mass of metal in the walls of the shell causes the upsetting or bulging before described, when the velocity of the shell is materially reduced in a short space.

"The improvement consists, primarily, in so designing the interior or cavity of the projectile that its capacity for a bursting charge is increased, and at the same time the perforating power is increased by concentrating the weight in the line of attack. In other words the moment, and consequently the shearing tendency, of the metal in the walls of the shell is greatly reduced, and, furthermore, greater strength is given to resist the tendency of the rear end of the shell to twist off due to the rotary course when the head of the shell is embedded in the plate. The improvement is of especial advantage in cast-steel explosive shell where a bursting charge of black powder is used and in forged-steel shell with a high explosive charge or with a powder or other explosive that develops a great pressure for a relatively small charge, such as picric acid and its derivatives. The interior of the projectile is as free as possible from angles, the various connecting surfaces being curved.

"It is my purpose to cast the shell about a suitable core or cores and to machine-finish it in the usual way, or the same may be forged, if preferred.

"By this construction of shell it will be seen that the front half of the shell, where the greatest strength is required, is made very rigid and strong, and thus gives greatly increased strength for penetration, and consequently greater perforating power. Moreover, the weight may be distributed more in the front half of the shell, causing it to fly truer, on the same principle that weighted arrow-heads are used. Moreover, by having this construction thinner walls can be used and the capacity of the powder-chamber is increased for the same strength of the metal of the shell. Again, I believe that a better quality of manufacture due to the form of the shell may be secured and that this form of shell will cause it to break up into a larger number of pieces when exploded.

"The special advantages claimed for this form of shell are increased perforating power for the same weight of shell; increased capacity of the cavity, and consequently a larger bursting charge; combined with greater strength or perforating power, improvement in the quality due to its form, which makes it more susceptible to treatment from a metallurgical point of view, and improvement as regards disruption upon the ignition or detonation of the bursting charge, whereby the shell will break up in a relatively greater number of pieces."

There is danger that in avoiding one difficulty Lieutenant Davis may run upon another. Will not the set-back of the shot on impact hugle out the rear of the shell so as to break it up if the walls are too thin?

#### TRIAL TRIP OF THE MAINE.

A builders' trial trip of the new U.S. battleship Maine took place on the course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise on Aug. 24, and although she did not break the world's record trial for battleships, as many had hoped she might do, she gave a most excellent account of herself, and has nevertheless established a record as the fastest battleship in the U.S. Navy. As officially reported by Capt. C. J. Train, U.S.N., president of the trial board, representing the Navy Department, the mean speed uncorrected for tidal errors was 17.96-100 knots. It is probable that the corrected figures for trial allowances will bring the speed up to the requirement of 18 knots. On the last leg of her course it is reported the Maine reached a speed of 19 knots. Not a single accident marked the trip.

On her outward trip the vessel faced a northeast wind of about 25 knots.

The coal used on the outward trip was common run of the mine, semi-bituminous taken on at Philadelphia. When the vessel reached Boston, it was found she needed more ballast to bring her down to the required draft, and 200 tons of the finest variety of coal was taken on board.

When it was apparent that the ordinary coal was not meeting the requirements, the first-class coal taken in at Boston was used. A great change was observed at once, and more steam was made than could be used.

Down in the engine and fire rooms watching the work of Cramps' employees were Lieuts. Herbert, Kaemmerling and Anderson, of the Navy, and when they came up on deck to get a little fresh air at the end of an hour's time their faces were so black as to be almost unrecognizable.

The trial was all the more interesting because the Maine is the first vessel in the Navy to be equipped with the French Niclausse boiler. The following facts relative to the engine department of the vessel during her trial will be found of interest: The engines easily made the number of revolutions to reach the required speed, 128 being the average. The maximum revolutions attained for any long period were 130, but one screw for a few minutes was timed at 133 revolutions. Her engines are in splendid condition, her boilers steam freely and compare favorably with any water-tube boiler. The advantages claimed for the water-tube boiler include large economies in the space occupied and in the weight of water carried, owing to the rapid circulation therein.

At the time of the test to see how quickly her engines could be stopped and reversed, the action was practically instantaneous, being completed in 10 seconds. She was steered with her screws, one going ahead full speed and the other astern full speed, turning nearly in the radius of her own length. There was no large amount of water used on any of the bearings, none whatever being used, except to saponify the oil.

The indicated horse power developed was about 17,000. This is the first trial of an American battleship in which exact service conditions were followed for a large portion of the trip. Her stokers were men who had never fired a water-tube boiler before working on the Maine.

The temperature in the fire rooms was nearly 20 degrees cooler from what it is in the old Scotch-boilered battleships. The draft of the ship was 23 feet 6 inches on the trial, her displacement being 12,350 tons.

There was no failure of any of the propelling machinery, but in the test of the windlass, which followed the speed trial, one of the springs of it broke when about 30 fathoms of the immense chain cable were out. This made it impossible to hoist the anchor by the ordinary windlass, and delayed the return trip nearly two hours. The damage is unimportant, and it does not endanger the acceptance of the ship.

At the close of the speed trial the ship was turned hard aport and hard astarboard at full speed, and also made a figure 8, and these extreme tests of the steering apparatus discovered no defect. The angle of heel was not large.

Among those on board were Rear Admiral J. M. Forsyth, Capt. C. J. Train, Naval Constructor W. J.

Baxter, Surg. D. M. Guiteras, Medical Director D. Dickinson, Lieuts. W. C. Herbert, G. Kaemmerling and M. A. Anderson, all of the Navy; Capt. W. Baron Fersen, Imperial British navy; Gov. John F. Hill, of Maine; Congressman G. E. Foss, of Illinois, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and others.

After her trial, when congratulations were being offered Edwin S. Cramp, he declared that under more favorable circumstances and with a better grade of coal, the Maine could make 20 knots an hour. In fact, it was generally conceded that had she had another leg to run on her homeward spurt she would have brought her maximum speed up to more than 19 knots.

In speaking of the Maine's work, Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Committee, said:

"The results of the Maine's trial prove that she is the fastest battleship afloat. The Illinois, the speediest ship up to this time, she has beaten, and, so far as I am able to judge, the Maine is to-day the greatest and fastest floating battery in our Navy. The Cramps are entitled to great credit for producing such a magnificent battleship. In fact, Charles H. Cramp may be said to be the father of shipbuilding in this country. He built our first battleship, the Indiana, and now he has built the Maine, the fastest one. It may be said that he has built more ships than any other builder in this country, and his last ship has, in every instance, beaten its predecessors."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The tank ship Arethusa, en route to the United States from the Asiatic station, will be attached to the evolutionary squadron during the winter campaign to be utilized for the production of fresh water for the squadron.

As a boat was being hoisted aboard the U.S.S. Kearsarge off Rockport, Mass., Aug. 22, one of the ropes suspending it broke, and the boat, it is reported, fell on a number of seamen, killing two, and hurting several others.

The U.S.S. Cincinnati, which is on her way north from Venezuelan waters, arrived at Cape Haytien Aug. 26. She will relieve the Machias, which will come home at once, and, as soon as our minister to Hayti, Mr. Powell, thinks there is no longer a necessity for a warship in Haytian waters the Cincinnati will follow her.

The United States coast defense monitor Wyoming, under construction at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, will have her builders' trial about Aug. 30 or Sept. 1.

The Navy Department is informed that the monitor Arkansas will be ready for formal delivery to the Government Sept. 6.

The Navy Department will promulgate a General Order changing the name "New York Navy Yard" to "Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y."

The U.S.S. Abarenda having reached the Norfolk Navy Yard has been placed out of commission and will be taken in hand at once for the necessary repairs to fit her for service with the squadron of evolution the coming winter in the West Indies. The Abarenda has done good service in Samoa and will continue to be of great value to the Navy in the new duties to be assigned later in the year.

The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Nagasaki to the effect that the Kentucky has arrived at that port with all on board well and would sail again within a week. The condition of the Kentucky remains satisfactory, and it is understood that she will hardly require any dock yard work until some time during 1903.

The Navy Department on Aug. 26 accepted the torpedo boats De Long and Wilkes, which have had their final trials. The former boat was built by George Lawley & Son, of Boston, and the latter by the Gas Engine and Power Co., of Morris Heights, N.Y. The torpedo boat Decatur is scheduled to have her final trial on Aug. 30, and the preliminary trial of the Barry is set down for the same date.

The Secretary of the Navy has requested the Naval Construction Board to advise what should be done with the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The board will examine the record of this famous vessel and will probably recommend that she be deprived of the singular battery of so-called dynamite guns, and that she be fitted up for a despatch boat, her high speed and excellent machinery admirably fitting this vessel for such service. The Vesuvius is at present laid up at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Chauncey, built by the Neffie and Levy Company, of Philadelphia, has been run over the Government course at Barren Island and the results are regarded as favorable to the success of the vessel. The maximum speed obtained was something under twenty-eight knots for a single hour, and it is believed by her builders that this craft will comply with the requirements of the trial board with a trifle to spare.

The Dale is being fitted out at the Norfolk yard for service with the fleet now operating off the coast of New England, and will join the necessary squadron as soon as coal and stores can be taken aboard. Already the Trig Company are well represented at the last rendezvous of the fleet, Rockport, the Decatur, Shubrick, Stockton and Thornton having gone to that point from Newport. Thus far these little craft have given a good account of themselves.

The Navy Department has been in something of a quandary in connection with the captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which it was intended to convert into a sailing vessel for service with the training squadron. It appears that her lines are such that it will be practically impossible to make her "stand up" under sail, and the matter was referred to the Board of Construction and Repair for a decision. The board has reported that "it is unanimously of the opinion that it is inexpedient to fit the Reina Mercedes as a sailing training ship, not only on account of the great cost thereof, but because it is doubtful if the vessel so fitted would prove to be satisfactory as a sailing vessel." It recommended that further estimates be obtained as to the cost of fitting up the vessel as a receiving ship, for which purpose it is thought to be best adapted. The Department has approved the recommendation, and Naval Constructor Rock, on duty at Portsmouth, N.H., where the vessel is berthed, was directed to submit estimates and plans for fitting up the Reina Mercedes as a receiving ship.

The captured vessel Isla de Luzon has been ordered to the United States from Manila, and will go to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., for a general overhauling preparatory to an assignment for service on the home station. The Isla de Luzon is a twin-screw, triple-expansion horizontal-engine vessel of 1,030 tons displacement, 1,000 horse power, and carries about 160 tons of coal in her bunkers. This gives a steaming radius of about 2,000 miles at a sea speed of eleven knots an hour.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of Squadron, Newport, R.I., unless otherwise given.  
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Menemsha Bight, Aug. 25. Address Newport.  
BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd, (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). Menemsha Bight, Aug. 25. Address Newport.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. Menemsha Bight, Aug. 25. Address Newport.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland, at Newport News, Va.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Menemsha Bight, Aug. 25. Address Newport.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Cape Haytien. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, ordered to command. At La Guayra. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
OLYMPIA, Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Rockport, Mass. Address Newport.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush. At New London.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. At New Brompton, Eng.  
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Comdr. J. A. Rodgers ordered to command. At Copenhagen.  
CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Copenhagen.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Trieste.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Left Havre, Aug. 28 for Norfolk.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, Comdr.-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Bahia, Brazil.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Yard, San Francisco, Cal.  
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Seattle. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.  
BOSTON, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. Arrived at Bremerton, Aug. 25.  
FAIRAGUT, at Sausalito, Cal.  
OREGON, Capt. Wm. T. Burwell. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton, San Francisco, Cal.  
PHILADELPHIA, At Bremerton, Wash., (to be placed out of commission).  
WHEELING, Capt. U. Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.  
Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander.  
Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.  
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.  
NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At Yokohama.  
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. At Hakodate.  
RAINBOW (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Hong Kong.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. Sailed from Cavite for Yokohama Aug. 15.  
ARETHUSA (ship), merchant master and crew. Sailed from Singapore for Aden, Aug. 23.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill. At Sydney.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart. At Cavite, P.I.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney. At Cavite, P.I.  
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At Cavite.  
GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townville, Australia.  
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Kobe.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Sailed Aug. 26 from Labuan for Sarawak. Address Manila.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Ladrones Islands. Address Guam.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Hong Kong.  
MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Rollier. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Shanghai, China.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Polok, P.I.  
IRIS, (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Hakodate. Address of vessel should be always care Postmaster, San Francisco. Any special address causes delay in delivery of mails. Other arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.  
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila.  
POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Cavite, P.I.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Zamboanga, P.I.  
SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew). At Woonung.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Sailed from Kobe for Yokohama. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
WOMPATUCK, Btzn. J. S. Laven. At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Vladivostok.  
ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

#### GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Cavite, P.I.  
ET CANO, Lieut. Frank M. Russell. At Cavite, P.I.  
QUIROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolotto. At Cavite, P.I.  
SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. At Cavite, P.I.  
URDANETA, Ensign Charles S. Freeman. At Cavite, P.I.  
VILLALOBOS, Midshipman Walter G. Dimon. At Cavite.  
GARDOQUI, At Cavite.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE, TUGS & C.

ABARENDA, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball (to be detached Sept. 10, 1902, and to command Alert). At Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ACCOMAC, Boatswain C. T. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla.  
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Ordered in commission at Mare Island, Cal.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. Havana, Cuba.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney. Address Boston.  
EAGLE, At Portsmouth, N.H. Address care of Navy Yard.  
HERCULES, tug. Sailed Aug. 25 from Boston for Norfolk.  
HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Newport. Address Newport.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At League Island Pa. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.  
LEYDEN, tug. Sailed from Boston for Menemsha Bight. Will take part in maneuvers.  
MASSAROT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At New London.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address there.  
MODOC, Boatswain E. V. Sandstrom. At Boston.  
NAKKEETA, tug. At New York.  
NEZINSKOT, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H.  
NINA, tug. At Menemsha Bight. Will take part in combined maneuvers.  
OSCEOLA, Boatswain E. J. Norcott. At Key West, Fla.  
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
PEORIA, Ensign W. B. Tardy, Menemsha Bight. Will take part in combined maneuvers.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Panama, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
RESTLESS, Lieut. J. F. Marshall. Norfolk, Va.  
ROVERS, torpedo boat. Washington, D. C.  
SAMOSET, tug. Sailed from Boston for League Island, Aug. 25.  
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H.  
SIREN, Lieut. A. Crenshaw. Norfolk, Va.  
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederick Singer. Sailed from Cavite for San Francisco via Guam and Honolulu, Aug. 22. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
SYLPH, Lieut. Wm. H. Buck. At Oyster Bay, N. Y. SYLPH loaned to Naval Militia of Maryland, and has gone to Norfolk for repairs.  
TECUMSEH, Boatswain A. F. Benzon. At Norfolk, Va.  
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
UNCAS, Chief Btzn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
WINLOW, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Newport, R.I.  
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
DE LONG, torpedo boat. At Boston, Mass.

#### VESSELS ATTACHED TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. A. M. Procter. (Temporarily attached to North Atlantic Squadron to take part in combined maneuvers). At Menemsha Bight.  
STANDISH, tug. Annapolis, Md.  
SANDOVAL, Annapolis, Md.  
GWIN, torpedo boat, Annapolis, Md.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
GANNY (torpedo boat), Annapolis, Md.  
TERROR, monitor, Annapolis, Md.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. James D. Adams (to be detached Sept. 10, 1902, Comdr. W. W. Kimball to command Sept. 10, 1902. At Mare Island. Address Mare Island.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. En route from Lisbon to Algiers. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed from Hong Kong for Singapore. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Cape Haytien. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. Arrived at Annapolis, Aug. 28.  
INDIANA, Capt. William H. Emory. Arrived Tompkinsville, Aug. 25.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reader. At New York. Address there.  
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y. Address there.  
MOHICAN, Capt. Albert R. Couden. At Bremerton, Washington. The Mohican has been ordered to discontinue her present itinerary. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Was to sail from Madeira, Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all mail, Yorktown, Va.  
NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport, R.I. (training station). Address Boston.  
PRATIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Boston, Mass.  
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship) Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. On a cruise. Was to leave Funchal, Aug. 30; due at Marblehead, Oct. 9.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. To sail from Madeira, Sept. 6, arrive Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Address Glen Cove, New York.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship) Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Due at Madeira Isles, Sept. 11; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker (to be detached from command Sept. 3, 1902). At Newport, R.I. (Attached to training station).  
FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Mare Island, Cal.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. W. Dickins. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.  
SANTEE, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, R.I. (training station).

TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS.  
In Charge of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address Newport.  
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Newport, R.I.

BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. At Newport, Aug. 26.  
BARNES, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. At Newport, Aug. 26.  
BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnson. At Newport, Aug. 26.  
MCKEE, Newport, R.I.  
SHUBRICK, Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Newport, Aug. 26.  
STOCKTON, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius. At Newport, Aug. 26.  
THORNTON, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Newport, Aug. 26.

## IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, BAILEY, PORTER, SOMERS, TALBOT, DALE. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX, at Cavite, P.I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALEXANDER. Sailed from San Juan Aug. 12 for Bahia. Address, La Paz, Mex., care of U.S. Consul.  
BRUTUS. At Tutulla.  
CAESAR. At Norfolk Va. Address there.  
HANNIBAL. Sailed from Lambert's Point, Va., for New London.  
LEBRON. At Menemsha Bight. Address Norfolk.  
LEONIDAS. At Cape Haitien. Address Norfolk.  
NERO. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
STERLING. At Menemsha Bight. Address Norfolk.  
SOUTHERY. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D. San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALERT—At Mobile, Ala., 1st Asst. Eng. J. E. Dorry.  
ALGONQUIN—At Wilmington, N.C., Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.  
BEAR—On Arctic cruise, Capt. Francis Tuttle.  
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C., Capt. J. A. Slamm.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.  
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass., 1st Lieut.  
CHASE—Practice ship, Capt. D. A. Hall.  
COLFAX—At Baltimore, Md., 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.  
DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.  
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.  
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.  
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.  
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. Albert Bunner.  
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Cushing.  
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tostler.  
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.  
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., 1st Lieut. John F. Wild.  
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. W. D. Roath.  
HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal., 1st Asst. Eng. L. T. Jones, senior officer.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut.  
MCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.  
MCCLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.  
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. W. J. Her-  
ring.  
MANNING—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. C. H. McLellan.  
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.  
ONODAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. W. Howison.  
PENROSE—At Pensacola, Fla., 1st Asst. Eng. H. N. Wood, senior officer.  
PERRY—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. W. A. Failing.  
REVENUE LAUNCH—At Elizabeth, N.J., 1st Lieut. Orin D. Myrick.  
RUSH—At Sitka, Alaska, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fensar.  
SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass., Capt. Henry B. Rodgers.  
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Olt.  
SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. F. J. Haake, commanding temporarily.  
THETIS—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. M. A. Healy.  
TYBEE—At Savannah, Ga., Chief Eng. H. O. Slayton.  
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Lieut.  
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. George H. Gooding.  
WINONA—At Mobile, Ala., 1st Asst. Eng. J. E. Dorry.  
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chantry.

## G. O. 101, AUG. 4, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following executive order, supplementing General Order No. 91, dated June 23, 1902, is published for the information and guidance of the Service:

White House, Aug. 1, 1902.  
From and after July 1, 1902, each enlisted man that has been rated seaman gunner prior to April 1, 1902, or that holds a certificate of graduation from the Petty Officers' School, seaman gunner class, shall receive two dollars per month in addition to the pay of his rating during current and subsequent enlistments.  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

## G. O. 102, AUG. 13, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following executive order is published for the information and guidance of the Service:

White House, Aug. 13, 1902.  
From and after this date the following ratings and rates of pay per month are established:  
Painters, first class ..... \$40.00  
Painters, second class ..... 35.00  
Painters, third class ..... 30.00  
Stewards, for Commander-in-Chief or commandants.. 50.00  
Stewards, for Commander-in-Chief or commandants.. 50.00  
Cabin and wardroom stewards ..... 45.00  
Cabin and wardroom cooks ..... 45.00  
Stewards and warrant officers' stewards ..... 35.00  
Stewards and warrant officers' cooks ..... 35.00  
Boiler makers ..... 35.00

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
All painters now in the Service will be rated painters, third class. All painters that have served two years satisfactorily in that rating, with an average of at least four in proficiency in rating, conduct and sobriety, and establish their qualification by a practical examination, may be rated painters, second class.  
Painters, second class, will be required to serve one year in that rating, with an average of at least four in proficiency in rating, conduct and sobriety, before being rated painters, first class.  
CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

## G. O. 104, AUG. 16, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following executive order, superseding the executive order of July 10, 1902, which was promulgated in General Order No. 93, is published for the information and guidance of the service:

White House, Aug. 13, 1902.  
No enlisted person serving in the Navy or Marine Corps of the United States shall be discharged therefrom prior to the completion of his term of enlistment except for one of the following causes: undesirability, inaptitude, physical or mental disability of unfitness.  
In every case the recommendation for such discharge must be made by the immediate commanding officer under whom the man may be serving.  
Applications for discharges which reach the Department in any way except through said commanding officers shall be without exception, disregarded.  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 23—Capt. J. E. Craig, detached Albany, upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. A. Rodgers, detached from command of Maritela, upon reporting of relief; to command Albany.  
Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, detached from command of Eagle; to command Maritela.  
Ensign W. S. Chase, detached Cincinnati; to Panther.  
Midshipman F. L. Oliver, detached Eagle; to Panther.  
Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Bell, detached Chesapeake; member and recorder of board ordered to convene at Naval Academy, thence home and wait orders.  
Bttn. W. Johnson, to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
War. Mach. J. O'Neill, to Boston, Mass., for duty in connection with recruiting.

AUG. 23—Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy, detached Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, for duty connection with fitting out Maritela, and on board as executive officer.  
Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, detached Naval War College; to Havana, Cuba.  
Lieut. M. J. McCormack, detached Havana, Cuba, upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.  
Ensign F. R. Holman, lost at sea August 13, 1902.

## AUG. 24—Sunday.

AUG. 25—Comdr. C. E. Colahan, Lieut. Comdr. E. Lloyd, jr., Lieut. F. Karna, Lieut. C. N. Offley, Chap. H. H. Clark and Asst. War. Mach. J. S. Hotherhall, detached Indiana, to Naval Academy.  
Paym. Clk. C. W. Loomis, resignation, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., accepted, to take effect Aug. 31, 1902.  
Bttn. J. W. Stokely, detached Indiana, upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

AUG. 26—Comdr. H. Winslow, detached course of instructions Naval War College; to duty as assistant to inspector in charge of 11th Lighthouse District, and as inspector in charge upon detachment of Capt. E. H. Gheen.

Comdr. P. Garst, detached course of instructions Naval War College; to duty as assistant to inspector in charge of 10th Lighthouse District, and as inspector in charge upon detachment of Capt. A. Dunlap.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. K. Benton, part of order of May 27, 1902, detaching from Columbia, revoked.  
Bttn. E. H. Eyrcke, detached New York Yard to Indiana, on Aug. 30, 1902.

Bttn. E. V. Sandstrom, detached League Island Yard; to Oregon.  
Ptn. H. Feehan, detached Oregon upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. D. Mullan, detached Boston; to Oregon.  
Mohican revoked.  
Paym. Clk. D. C. E. Johnson, appointment for duty at Boston Yard revoked.

AUG. 27—Capt. C. M. Chester, detached Naval War College, Nov. 1902; to Naval Observatory as superintendent, upon detachment of Capt. G. H. Davis.  
Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Knapp, detached Mohican; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. H. Dunn, detached Dolphin; to Prairie.  
Lieut. A. T. Chester, detached Prairie; to Newport News, Va., connection fitting out and on board Arkansas, in charge steam engineering department, when commissioned.

Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, detached Chesapeake; to Wisconsin, on Sept. 15, 1902.

Ensign J. R. DeFrees, detached Boston; to Mohican.

Ensign E. P. Svars, detached Boston; to Oregon.

Ensign R. Morris, detached Boston; to Mohican.

Ensign J. G. Church, detached Boston; to Mohican.

Ensign H. P. Perrill, detached Mohican; to home and wait orders.

Act. Gun. D. Geary, detached Franklin; to Siren.

Paym. Clk. Edward Cronin, appointed for duty at navy yard, Boston, on Sept. 1, 1902.

Paym. Clk. G. B. Kimberly, resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 31, 1902.

AUG. 28—Bttn. T. V. Sandstrom, order of 26th modified, duty connection with fitting out Maine on board when commissioned, instead of to Oregon.

Pay Clerk A. W. Warner, appointed for duty at Norfolk yard upon nomination of Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds.

Pay Clerk D. C. E. Johnson, appointed for duty at Boston yard, upon nomination of Paymaster H. R. Sullivan.

Ch. Bttn. M. Wogan, detached Topeka to naval hospital, New York, for treatment.

Cable from Rear Admiral Rodgers, Yokohama, Aug. 22: Pay Insp. J. R. Martin, navy pay office, Manila, P.I., in addition to present duties.

Paymaster C. M. Ray, detached Manila to Yokohama hospital.

2d Lieut. A. C. Rogers, M.C., detached Marine Brigade to Guam.

2d Lieut. G. Bishop, M.C., detached Marine brigade to Guam.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 21—Capt. J. H. Russell, detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H., proceed to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and report on Sept. 5 to commandant of yard and officer detailed to command Marine Guard of U.S.S. Oregon.

2d Lieut. A. J. O'Leary, detached Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., to proceed to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and report on Sept. 5 to commandant for duty with Marine Guard of U.S.S. Oregon.

AUG. 23—2d Lieut. H. D. South, detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., to command Marine Guard of U. S.S. Franklin.

1st Lieut. H. C. Snyder, when relieved by 2d Lieut. H. D. South, detached U.S.S. Franklin, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. C. M. Perkins, to proceed to Sacramento and Los Angeles, Cal., to ascertain most desirable locations to open recruiting offices. Upon completion, return to present station and report as soon as possible.

Major H. K. White, granted two months' leave of absence from Aug. 23.

AUG. 25—Capt. R. F. Wynne, detached U.S.S. Chicago, home, and report arrival at headquarters.

AUG. 26—Capt. F. L. Bradman, authorized to delay two days en route from San Francisco.

Major T. C. Prince, Asst. Q.M., granted four days' leave from Aug. 31.

## ORDERS REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AUG. 23—2d Lieut. R. Ridgely, ordered to the Windom temporarily.

Lieut. H. R. Searles, detached the Winona, and to the Hamilton.

AUG. 26—2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, granted 15 days' leave of absence.

AUG. 27—1st Lieut. K. W. Perry, granted 15 days' leave of absence.

## COURT MARTIAL OF SURGEON MARSTELLER, U.S.N.

G. O. 67, APRIL 19, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
This order, just promulgated, publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. which convened at Port Royal, S.C., April 15, 1902, of which Capt. P. H. Cooper was president, and Capt. T. S. Borden, U.S.M.C., was judge advocate, for the trial of Surg. Emlyn H. Marsteller, U.S.N., heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal.  
Charges I and II were drunkenness, and Charge III, scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals.  
The specifications alleged that Surgeon Marsteller was drunk while ashore at Port Royal, S.C., on March 22, that he was drunk while on board the U.S.S. Lancaster on March 24 and 25, that he was unable to perform his duties on March 23, 24 and 25, because of the excessive use of intoxicants, and that between March 22 and 25, he appropriated to his own use and consumed 4 pints of whiskey from the medical stores on the Lancaster.  
He was found guilty of all three charges, and sentenced "to be suspended from rank and duty for the period of

two years; to receive during said period one-half of shore pay, and to lose five numbers in his grade, taking rank next after Surg. Henry T. Percy, U.S.N."

The judge advocate general, in submitting the case, remarked as follows:

The proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Surg. Emlyn H. Marsteller are regular. The sentence, however, is regarded as entirely inadequate. It is also inappropriate, since it relegates to idleness for two years an officer whose services are needed, and throws his work on others. Further, it presents an example of a case wherein the court itself has exercised that clemency which, under the provisions of Article 54 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, might have been exercised by the department had the court properly performed its functions by awarding an adequate sentence, with recommendation to clemency, as laid down in Article 51 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

Subject to the foregoing remarks, I advise that the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Surgeon Marsteller be approved.

Secretary Long in reviewing the proceedings says:

"The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case have been approved, as advised by the judge advocate general, the Department concurring in his views as to the inadequacy and character of the sentence imposed. Courts-martial should, however, understand that a requirement of law like that contained in Article 51 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy should not be ignored. That article makes it 'the duty of a court-martial, in all cases of conviction, to adjudge a punishment adequate to the nature of the offense,' while Article 54 authorizes the remission or mitigation of such sentence by the convening authority. The measure of punishment adequate to the offense of drunkenness on duty, is indicated by the fact that under the Articles of War (Army) dismissal is made mandatory upon conviction of an officer thereof."

"In pursuance of the sentence of the court, Surgeon Marsteller is suspended from rank and duty for the period of two years, on one-half of shore pay, and is reduced five numbers in his grade, to take rank next after Surg. Henry T. Percy, U.S.N."

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Quartermaster Sergt. W. W. Fentress, of the Marine Corps, has made application for increased compensation for one good-conduct medal and one bar awarded him prior to the issuance of the Navy General Order, dated Dec. 2, 1901, and the Executive Order, dated Nov. 26, 1901, relative to additional compensation to enlisted men of the Navy holding good-conduct medals, pins, or bars issued for services terminating prior to Dec. 31, 1901. The Comptroller holds that inasmuch as the pay of the enlisted men of the Marine Corps is fixed by statute, it cannot, of course, be changed without legislative authority. He further decides that these Executive and Navy General Orders have no reference to the Marine Corps, but are intended to apply only to enlisted men of the Navy proper, whose pay is fixed by the President.

The Comptroller, in response to the request for a decision made by the Chief of Army Ordnance, has held that the cost of the ammunition, hired labor, mileage for the officers and pay for the mechanical engineer on the board, necessary for the testing under service conditions of the disappearing gun carriages is payable out of the appropriation of \$250,000 made in the last Fortifications act.

## CADET APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following Congressional appointments to the Military Academy have been made for 1903:

Edwin W. Gabelman, Waverly, Ohio; Augustus Dill, alt., Portsmouth, Ohio; Wiley Davison, alt., Portsmouth, Ohio; Clyde A. Rudolph, Allegheny, Pa.; Stanley L. James, alt., Allegheny, Pa.; H. A. Hall, alt., McGregor, Texas; Stanley G. Robertson, jr., alt., Waco, Texas; Wm. C. McChard jr., alt., Lebanon, Texas; Joseph S. Fish, Snowflake, Ariz.; Geo. W. Beavers, jr., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Eugene Santachi, Castle Gate, Utah; Joseph M. Howell, alt., Wellsville, Utah; R. A. White, jr., alt., Newbern, Ala.; Chas. D. Rogers, Seneca Falls, N.Y.; Philip H. Pipkin, Farmington, Md.; James G. Eversole, Hyden, Ky.; Hamilton G. Smith, alt., Camden, Ark.; William B. Palmer, alt., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Edward L. Reagan, McDonough, Ga.; Clarence G. Fenton, alt., Bristol, Pa.; E. D. Landson, alt., Throckmorton, Texas; W. N. Robins, alt., Richmond, Va.; Robert S. Woodward, San Francisco, Cal.; Leonard Cutler, alt.; San Francisco, Cal.

The superintendent of the naval gun factory at the navy yard in Washington recently requested of the Navy Department instructions as to whether certain employees, who are members of the Engineer Corps and the Signal Corps, District National Guard, are entitled to pay and allowances of time as employees of the gun factory for two days while performing special duty immediately prior to the annual encampment of the National Guard of the District. The Acting Judge Advocate General decides that under Sec. 49, act of March 1, 1899, the men referred to "are entitled to leave of absence without loss of pay or time for the 16th of July, and such part of the 15th as may have been reasonably necessary, considering the fact that their orders were dated eight days previously, for them to properly prepare for their departure at half past 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that date." The act of March 1, 1889, provides "that all officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who are members of the National Guard shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay or time, on all days of any parade or encampment ordered or authorized under the provisions of this act."

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for the week ending Aug. 30, 1902, was as follows: Monday, committees 1 and 3, main problem; committees 2 and 4, tactical game; conference on signals. Tuesday, conference on tactics, "Control of Waterways With Special Reference to the Isthmian Canal," Prof. John H. Lattane. Wednesday, conference of umpires and observers for combined Army and Navy maneuvers. Thursday, conference on main problem. "The Old Navy and Its History," Capt. John S. Barnes. The college routine will be suspended on Friday, Aug. 29, recommencing Sept. 8.

The U.S.S. Tuscarora has been completed at the works of the builders, the W. R. Trigg Company, and will sail for her trials some time the coming week. The Tuscarora will be fitted for service at Baltimore and will, as soon as commissioned, proceed to take station at San Juan, Porto Rico, where the vessel will remain during the approaching fall and winter.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Aug. 22, 1902.

On Monday afternoon two military prisoners from Alcatraz made a desperate attempt to escape. About one hundred prisoners are sent each day from Alcatraz to Fort Baker to construct roads around the new post. While working in a thickly wooded section the prisoners made a rush, knocking down one of the guards, and before the other sentinels could get ready to fire two prisoners had escaped in the underbrush. Sergeant Stelzer with a squad of soldiers started in pursuit and succeeded in capturing them, but not until he had followed them more than a mile and fired several shots.

The 62d Company of Coast Artillery, commanded by Capt. Clarence Deems, Lieut. E. A. Greenough and Lieut. J. D. Watson, departed on Wednesday of this week for their new station at Fort Worden, Wash.

The repairs on the transport Sheridan have been completed and she will sail for Manila Sept. 1.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, who has been transport quartermaster of the Grant, has relieved Capt. W. M. Coulling of the Thomas. Captain Coulling will take a leave and visit friends in New York.

Col. E. B. Williston, U.S.A., retired, is now residing in San Francisco.

Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., has reported for temporary duty with the casual detachment at the Presidio.

Capt. Francis M. McCallum, assistant surgeon, is ill at the general hospital.

Lieut. William H. Noble, who has just been promoted to the 23d Infantry, left Alcatraz Island on Thursday for Plattsburgh Barracks.

Capt. John A. Perry, 13th Inf., who has been on sick leave for the last six months, returned to San Francisco the first of the week. Mrs. Perry and daughter are at the Occidental, and the captain will join his company on Angel Island.

Mrs. Fuller and daughter, family of Captain Fuller, have just returned from the Philippines and are living in San Francisco.

Mrs. Lindsay and children joined Capt. James R. Lindsay on Alcatraz Island the first of the week.

Mrs. Shaw, mother of Asst. Surg. Herbert G. Shaw, is visiting her son on Alcatraz Island.

Capt. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., has been ordered to Monterey to superintend the construction of the new post.

Lieuts. J. W. French, L. T. Baker, J. F. McCarthy and Cromwell Stacey left the first of the week for the Infantry school at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. J. V. White, Capt. L. R. Burgess and Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, Jr., have drawn up plans for a new post exchange building, a gymnasium with bathing tank, and a steam laundry for the Presidio.

Lieut. Col. J. J. O'Connell, 3d Inf., left for Columbus Barracks the first of the week.

The new cantonment barracks are now being rapidly constructed at the Presidio.

Capt. Henry H. Ludlow, 68th Coast Art., and Carroll F. Armistead, 65th Coast Art., have transferred. Captain Ludlow and sister will move from Fort Baker to Angel Island, and Captain Armistead to Fort Baker.

The following officers registered at headquarters this week: Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf.; Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav.; Frank Greene, Signal Corps; Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf.; Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf.; John K. Moore, 15th Inf.; R. L. Brown, Q.M. Dept.; Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf.; George W. Moses, 9th Cav.; and C. H. Miller, 26th Inf.; Chaplain T. G. Steward, 25th Inf.; Majors Daniel H. Brush, 25th Inf.; M. M. Macomb, Art. Corps; and Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; Lieuts. Archie Miller, 6th Cav.; John N. Straat, 25th Inf.; H. C. Price, 5th Inf.; Lewis Forster, 5th Cav.; O. W. Bell, 3d Cav.; and Geo. R. Armstrong, 6th Inf.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 24, 1902.

Lieut. Col. T. T. Knox, inspector general, U.S.A., visited the post Friday and inspected the federal prison.

The regular weekly hop was given Friday evening at Pope Hall. A number of guests from the city were in attendance.

Large preparations are being made for the entertainment of the officers who will attend the War College, which opens Sept. 1. A new dining room has been fitted up in the officers' club, and it is understood that a new officers' mess will be started.

Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, who will arrive from the Philippines in a few days, will not be assigned to permanent duty in connection with the college until after the arrival of General Bell.

Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler left Monday for Muskoka Wharf, Ontario.

Mrs. Wint is the guest of Major and Mrs. C. H. Murray. She is en route to join General Wint in the Philippines.

Three 12-lb. hammers and four 16-lb. shot have been received to be used in practicing for field day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harrisburg, Pa., are visiting their son Lieut. F. A. A. W.

Lieut. S. A. Purviance left Wednesday for Chicago.

Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, formerly of the 20th Kansas, who is ordered to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Army school, has been awarded a medal by Congress for gallant conduct in an engagement on one of the southern islands in the Philippines. By a conspicuous deed of daring at the Rio Grande river, where General Funston won his brigadier's stars, Lieutenant Ferguson earned and received a commission in the 36th Infantry. He was desperately wounded while in the 36th. Later he was commissioned in the Regular Army.

Mrs. Burbank and daughter, of Boston, Mass., will arrive next week to visit Lieut. S. S. Burbank, 6th Inf.

Congressman Chester I. Long visited the garrison last week.

About 250 recruits for the 6th have reported since that regiment has been at the fort. The companies have 59 men, and only about 170 men are needed to complete the regiment.

Lieut. G. R. Armstrong, 6th Inf., returned from Manila Thursday. He will go on duty with his company next week.

The men are beginning to talk of the football prospects for the coming winter, and believe that the long march to Riley will put them in excellent physical condition.

An effort will be made to have President Roosevelt

visit Fort Leavenworth on his western trip. The Secretary of War, it is said, will accompany him.

The following officers who will attend the War College have reported here: Lieutenants Stacey, Wilkinson, Fitzpatrick, Baker, Crockett, McNarney, and Terrell.

Lieutenants Burbank, Agnew, Prunty and A. W. will be among those who will attend the performance of Amelia Bingham in Kansas City, on Wednesday evening.

Lieut. Fred. W. Herschler returned Saturday from Excelsior Springs, Mo.

The officers have organized a baseball team and are getting into condition to play all comers. Several players on the team are old ball players, and they expect to be able to put up a good stiff game against any team.

The picnic planned for last Monday evening by the young ladies of the garrison was, owing to the inclement weather, changed to a porch party at the home of Mrs. Mary McLaughry. Those in attendance were: Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Mencher, Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Poore, Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Hoffman, the Misses Augur, Murray, Maxey, Loughborough, Fenlon, Blanche and Grace McGonigle, Lieutenants Maxey, A. W. Cheney, Burbank, Schindel, Prunty, Morton, Perkins and Purviance.

Lieuts. Robert J. Maxey and William F. Nesbitt have been invited to be judges of the competition drill of the Modern Woodmen, in St. Joseph, Mo., this week.

## FORT MEADE.

Items from Fort Meade, S.D., in the Black Hills Press, Sturgis, of Aug. 19, are the following:

Major Taylor and Lieutenant Lowe left the post Aug. 15 to pick out a route for the practice march contemplated for the 3d Squadron. They expect to go by the way of Hot Springs, taking in the Southern Hills country, returning by way of Custer and Spearfish.

While "playing soldier" on Aug. 16 the young son of Major Taylor was accidentally shot with a 22-caliber Flobert rifle. The bullet has not yet been extracted from where it entered the hip, but it is believed that the wound will not prove serious.

The new stone barracks will not be ready for occupancy possibly before spring and this leaves but the two stone barracks in which I and K troops are at present and the wooden structure occupied by B, D and M troops. It is to be feared that Colonel Hayes will have quite a problem to provide quarters for some of his troops for the winter, from present appearances.

Co. M of the 21st Inf., has been ordered from Fort Yates, N.D., to the new post at Bismarck, instead of Troop L, of the 13th, which is expected to be ordered to Fort Meade in a short time.

Nearly all the officers of the post, with a number of the ladies, drove up in the Hills south of Sturgis, a few evenings since and enjoyed a moonlight picnic on one of the flats in the beautiful Vanocker canyon. The night was a most beautiful one and the whole party was impressed with the grandeur of the scenery.

A party consisting of Colonel Hayes, wife and daughter, Major Taylor, wife and three children, Mrs. Major Comegys, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, accompanied by Mayor Henry E. Perkins and wife, of Sturgis, were sightseeing in Lead, Aug. 15. The party went over the new Elkhorn scenic route on the noon train, spent the afternoon, and returned in the evening, after spending a most pleasant day.

Lieut. Jack Hayes, 16th Inf., son of Col. E. M. Hayes, of the 13th, is expected on a visit to his parents at this post shortly.

General Prisoner Bednarke was released from the guardhouse last Friday, nine months of his confinement having been remitted for good conduct, at the request of the post commander. It pays to try to do what is right even in the guardhouse.

The wife of Ordnance Sergeant McCarthy, accompanied by her little son, left the post Aug. 16 for several months' visit with her folks at Sacket Harbor, N.Y.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 25, 1902.

Mrs. Striker and daughter, of New York city, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. Chas. G. Ayres, Cavalry post, left for the East the latter part of the week.

The pack teams which have been located at Fort Riley since their return from Cuba last winter are to be seriously shaken up, according to recent advices from the quartermaster general's office. Of the 60-odd men comprising the four teams, but eighteen will be retained, the others to receive their discharge at the close of the month. The mules, with rigging, etc., will, however, with the eighteen men remaining, be quartered on the reservation, and be used for practical instruction and demonstration in connection with Cavalry and Field Artillery School. Sheds for their sheltering will be erected this fall, some three miles from the post, near the present location of the packers' camp. Many of the packers to be let out have expressed their intention of heading for Panama, so as to be on hand when the work on the big ditch is commenced by the United States.

Major Harry R. Anderson, F.A.; Capt. Robert J. Duff and Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th Cav., are shooting chickens and plover this week in the country west of Wakefield.

A carload of polo ponies, twenty-three in number, reached here on Saturday from Oklahoma, for several officers who are interested in the game, and also for those who desire them for riding purposes. The stock was purchased from the Comanche Indians in the Territory, who have some remarkably fine animals, thoroughly broken and fairly well trained. There was no selection of animals, as each officer drew by lot.

Mrs. James N. Munro, wife of Lieutenant Munro, 4th Cav., and her sister, Miss Gauman, who has been a recent visitor at the post, left for Minneapolis, Minn., last week, to visit relatives.

Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 4th Cav., on Monday last reported for duty with the squadron of his regiment stationed here. He has been appointed squadron adjutant, vice Capt. W. A. Holbrook, recently promoted and assigned to the 5th Cavalry.

Lieut. Philip Mowry and Lieut. William W. Overton, the former promoted and the latter transferred to the 15th Cavalry from the 4th Cavalry Squadron stationed here, will proceed this week to join their new command in the Philippines.

The formation of the Cavalry band, prior to guard

mounting one evening last week, was disturbed by the antics of a horse with a rude travois attached to his saddle. The animal broke loose while being photographed, unseated one landman and succeeded in partially dispersing the organization on his way across the parade ground. No one was injured.

Soaked to the skin from continuous rains and plastered with mud from head to foot, the 7th Field Battery, Capt. William Lassiter, commanding, returned to the post on Saturday afternoon from its practice march to Beatrice, Neb., on the occasion of the Interstate and S. E. Nebraska District Reunion of the G.A.R. The battery left Fort Riley, Aug. 6, and marched by way of Manhattan, Garrison, Irving, Marysville, Kas., and Wymore, Neb., to Beatrice, in all 113 miles, arriving at its destination on the morning of the 12th. Owing to previous rains the roads were exceedingly heavy and marching consequently difficult, loaded as the organization was with camp equipage, etc. The inhabitants along the line of march had never seen a battery before probably, and, of course, the 7th was stared at and questioned at any and all times. At Marysville the local German Society gave the organization a royal welcome, and the evening of its encampment there was one of feasting and merrymaking. Beatrice was no less hospitable, and the camp was daily besieged by inquiring crowds and everything was duly inspected and commented upon, the cook shack receiving the attention of the female visitors. First Sergt. James Brown, who has been over thirty years in the Service, and who looked as though he had served but half that time, was gazed upon with awe and reverence, and whenever he moved about every one made way for him. Two exhibition drills and a sham battle, in conjunction with a body of State guardsmen, attracted several thousand spectators. The return march was commenced on the 18th, the last part being through different country than the outgoing trip. Rain fell constantly, making the roads veritable quagmires. Marching in the wet and camping in the wet proved to be as near actual service conditions as it was possible to obtain, and every man was glad when the roofs of Fort Riley gleamed in the rays of the first sun that had shone for a week. Two desirable recruits were secured during the march. Total distance marched, 221 miles.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 22, 1902.

Capt. C. C. Ballou has relieved Lieut. Robert D. Carter as quartermaster, and last week was occupied in turning over all quartermaster's property.

Lieut. Marshall Childs left the post last week for the East, to spend a three months' leave with relatives.

Mrs. Howell, wife of Capt. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clinton, wife of Capt. J. W. Clinton, at this post, left last week for San Francisco, to join her husband, who has just returned from Alaska, and is ill in the hospital at San Francisco.

Sergt. James Kane and Private James McGuire, of Company M, 12th Inf., deserted this week. Kane had borrowed money from his comrades and forgot to return it before leaving.

The children of Post Q.M. Sergeant Osborne have recovered from their recent illness with diphtheria, and are again able to be out of doors.

Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., left last week on a three months' leave. Lieutenant Aloe hopes to be made adjutant in charge at the Word's Fair.

James P. Hague, of El Paso, has accepted a position with the United States boundary commission and will have charge of the gauging station at Langtry, Tex. Mr. Hague is a brother of Mrs. Laubach, wife of Capt. Howard L. Laubach, and Mrs. Corcoran, wife of Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, U.S.A.

The four companies at this post have been recruited recently to almost their full strength.

Judge and Mrs. Magoffin, of El Paso, left last week to visit their daughter, Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Capt. William J. Glasgow, at Fort Meade, S. Dak.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 23, 1902.

The most important event of the week was the opening of the officers' club to the ladies of the garrison, Tuesday night. The 12th Infantry band was stationed outside and discoursed sweet music during the evening, while pool, billiards and ping-pong were being enjoyed inside. Altogether it was a most delightful and social affair, and ladies' night hereafter will be a feature of our social life here at this post.

A delightful buffet luncheon and dance were given at the Country Club, Wednesday night, and a number of our post people went over to it. The night was a perfect one for such an event and dancing was held outside on a platform built for the purpose. Among those who attended from here were Capt. W. J. and Mrs. Pardee, Capt. W. F. Creary, Capt. F. L. Winn, the Misses Bubb, Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Lieut. H. B. Farrar, Mrs. Coburn Farrar, of St. Louis, Mrs. Potter, of St. Louis, and Miss Creary.

Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Pardee went up to Ogden, Saturday, to see some old friends of the 24th Infantry pass through and enjoy a few hours with them.

Mr. Coburn Farrar, of St. Louis, is visiting his brother here, Lieut. H. B. Farrar.

Mrs. Sneed and Miss Adams of Omaha, Neb., who have been visiting Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Penrose and Mrs. Wallace, left for their home Saturday, after a delightful visit at the post.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1902.

Mrs. Borgardus Eldridge and her daughter, Mary, returned from Ocean City, Md., where she was visiting her sister, Aug. 19.

Mrs. Henry Clement, Jr., returned from Piqua, Ohio, Tuesday evening, Aug. 19.

Major and Mrs. Edie gave a farewell party to Mrs. W. P. Rogers, Thursday. Capt. Harry J. Hirsch gave one also to Mrs. Rogers.

Capt. Harry J. Hirsch will take recruits to Fort Morgan, Ala.

The friends of Colonel Bennett, retired, father-in-law of Lieutenant Grimes, are greatly distressed on account of his extreme illness.

Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, 20th Inf., has been transferred to the 29th Infantry. He will spend a week's leave at Huntsville, Ala., before joining his regiment in the Philippines.

The 2d battalion of the 20th Infantry will leave

Tuesday (Aug. 25), moving to Lake station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Lieut. R. S. Pike and Lieut. J. M. Petty will leave Tuesday afternoon for Fort Leavenworth school. Col. and Mrs. W. L. Rogers left Saturday for the Philippines. The Colonel was a great favorite in Columbus and the post.

Lieuts. A. G. Goodwyn and Henry M. Bankhead gave a dinner and a ping-pong party Friday evening. The guests were the Misses Henderson of Columbus, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Huckins, Capt. and Mrs. Krug, Major and Mrs. Eddie, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Bawling, Lieutenant Minus, Lieut. and Mrs. Cralle, Miss Crane.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1902.

The days of Camp Churchman are numbered. By the close of the present week the furlough class will have returned, and the corps will have returned to barracks quarters. Last week the visit of Col. Peter D. Vroom and Major J. D. C. Hoskins, on an official tour of inspection, was the occasion of a review of the battalion, held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock on the grass plain in front of the superintendent's quarters.

An occasional shower interrupted inspection on Saturday afternoon and dispersed the large crowd of visitors gathered to witness the formation.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles has returned to the post and is a guest at the hotel. With her are her nieces, the Misses Fitch, her sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Colgate.

Prince Mohammed Ali Hassan was among guests registered at the hotel last week.

Mrs. Roberts received the guests at the cadet hop on Friday evening. Miss Spurgin, the Misses Fitch, Miss Gageby, Miss Cox, Lieut. and Mrs. Abernethy, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Miss Byrd, a guest of Mrs. Starke; Miss Vandergrift, a guest of Mrs. Summerline, and Miss Russell were among the number present.

The officers of the new detail have been reporting during the present week, and are being assigned to quarters. Capt. Godfrey H. Macdonald, who was for several days a guest of Capt. C. G. Treat, has taken the quarters vacated by Capt. M. H. Barnum. Lieut. Harold Hammond will be located in the old Kinsey house, taking the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Alston Hamilton. Capt. W. C. Rivers has moved to the quarters vacated by Captain Lewis. Lieutenant Kelly will move from his present quarters into those at the south end of the old hospital, vacated by Capt. Girard Sturtevant. Capt. Joseph Wheeler, jr., Artillery; Lieuts. F. W. Altstaetter, Engineers, and S. I. Russell, 11th Inf., have also reported.

Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt, whose son is a member of the 4th class, has been a recent visitor at the post.

There were no drills on Monday morning and the cadets were busy in all directions foraging for material for the decoration of the encampment, which by night was turned into a bower of green. The more fragile adornment was not made until after supper, parade having been held earlier in honor of the evening program. The notes of reveille sounded for the signal for the entrance of visitors to the encampment at about 8:30 P.M. Camp Churchman was blazoned in letters of light above the entrance. It was an illumination on a larger scale than ever before. The camp is larger and more was attempted. A spur bridge connecting two of the company streets was a decided novelty and was crowded with pedestrians throughout the evening. A fountain surrounded by beautiful flowers was another, a very attractive feature. At the north end a labyrinth of paths, with a tiny fountain at the entrance and benches arranged at intervals within, was a special feature designed, as was stated, for "spoonoids." Beneath a placard bearing the injunction, "Do not feed the swans," were seen two ducks in a very diminutive lake. It had been found necessary to fasten the ducks, as earlier in the day they had shown a disposition to shirk their part in the performance. A farm-yard scene was depicted in the confines of an implement of war. A mortar stuffed with straw revealed on inspection a hen peacefully brooding on her nest. A donkey decorated with the national colors was the attraction in front of one of the tents; there were stuffed figures in cadet uniforms gravely saluting in front of others. A "spoony" couple occupied seats in a conspicuous part of the grounds. A recumbent figure, evidently the victim of drills, occupied one dimly lighted enclosure. In one hospitable tent lemonade was served, in another ice cream, in still another soda water. The decorations of bunting, lanterns, etc., were very elaborate; there were gigantic Japanese umbrellas, from which depended lanterns; there were piles of stone covered with moss and lighted with candles—in short, the utmost that ingenuity could contrive in a very limited space of time to make the encampment a thing of beauty had been done, and the occasion was enjoyed thoroughly by all. The evening closed with a dance in Cullum Hall, lasting until 11 P.M., the project of an out-of-door hop having been abandoned. The Misses Brock, Russell, Taylor, Spurgin, Gageby, Cox, Fitch, Byrd, Vandergrift, Mills and Gordon were among the dancers.

The 1st class went on a practice march on Tuesday morning. In the evening the last concert in camp was held. Several old and favorite selections were rendered, among them having been "My Old Kentucky Home," "Angel's Serenade," etc.

Wednesday evening there was a small cadet hop, and on Thursday the Furlough Ball with the return of the furlough class, and on Friday the camp was struck, and Camp Churchman became a thing of the past.

#### CABANA BARRACKS, CUBA.

Cabana Barracks, Aug. 12, 1902.

Mrs. Aultman, wife of Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, entertained with a tea at Cabana Barracks, in honor of Mrs. Edward A. Stuart, who leaves shortly for her husband's new station at Fort Sam Houston. In spite of the rain, which fell in torrents, for it is the rainy season, the affair was most delightful and every one enjoyed it thoroughly.

Mrs. Aultman and Mrs. Stuart received in the drawing room of Captain Aultman's quarters; the guests then passed on to the drawing room of Lieut. Stuart's quarters, which was used for dancing—the 2d Artillery band furnishing excellent music—or to the long porch, where ices were served by Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Barr and Miss Edith Brown. This porch was draped with flags, Cuban and American, and many spent much time there in the easy chairs, enjoying the music and the beautiful view of the Gulf.

Among the guests were: Major and Mrs. Gorgas, Captain Brown and Miss Brown, Captain and Mrs.

Gatchell, Capt. C. H. Arnold, Jr., Captain and Mrs. Moses, Captain McIntyre, Lieutenant Stuart, Lieutenant Lambdin, Dr. and Mrs. Devereux, Lieutenant Menges, Lieutenant and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenant Whithorne, Lieutenant Meyers, Dr. and Mrs. Barr, Mrs. and Miss Squiers, wife and daughter of the American Minister; Lieutenant Hanna, Military Attaché to the U.S. Legation; General Alejandro Rodriguez, commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Cuba, and Miss Rodriguez, Mrs. Marti, widow of the noted Cuban liberator, Captain Marti; Capt. and Mrs. Puyol, Captain Varona Marti, Lieutenant More, Lieutenant Portuonda, Lieutenant Rodriguez, Lieutenant Cardenes—the hereditary Marques de Campo Florido—and Mrs. Cardenes, a daughter of the Countess of Fernandina; Mrs. Demaisa Laine, Mrs. Laine, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Morales de los Rios, Dr. and Mrs. Lamar.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1902.

The battleship Indiana, Comdr. C. E. Colahan, commanding, with a portion of the first, second and third classes of midshipmen aboard, arrived here Thursday Aug. 21, from the two months' summer cruise along the New England coast. The middies came ashore Friday, and left immediately for their homes for a month's vacation. By Saturday all of them had left town. The practice ship Chesapeake with the remainder of the midshipmen aboard returned from the summer cruise to-day.

The nucleus of the new fourth class, now forming, is at the Naval Academy, and will remain here until the academic year begins, Oct. 1.

The following additional candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as midshipmen have passed their mental examinations, and have been ordered to report here on the 27th of the present month for their physical examination: Principals—William A. Hall, 13th Massachusetts; Andrew L. Bell, 7th Massachusetts; John H. Tower, 7th Georgia; Norman M. Smith, 2d South Carolina; Blanton Neel, 1st Arkansas; William T. Peacock, 3d New York; Lesley B. Anderson, 4th Pennsylvania; John Dixon, Jr., 4th Alabama; Donald P. Morrison, 13th Missouri. Alternates—Edward D. Washburn, Jr., 2d West Virginia; Alfred M. Marshall, 2d North Carolina; Edward R. Hyde, 8th Massachusetts; and George A. Alexander, 2d Ohio.

The following candidates for admission were announced on Aug. 27 as having passed their mental examinations: E. A. Wallason, Illinois; M. O. Hudson, Missouri; H. M. Cooley, Michigan; M. F. Dreimai, Nebraska; H. M. Jensen, Minnesota; S. C. Logan, South Carolina; C. A. Russell, Massachusetts; P. B. Marzoni, Florida; J. S. Evans, Pennsylvania; S. A. Taffinder, Illinois; Paul Bean, Texas; C. A. Bonvillion, Louisiana; L. P. S. Brittingham, West Virginia; A. J. Chantry, Jr., Iowa; V. P. Coffin, Idaho; A. G. Erikson, Michigan; R. L. Gormley, Idaho; F. A. Gregory, North Carolina; E. A. Lichenstein, Texas; F. A. Long, Pennsylvania; R. L. Lowman, Pennsylvania; F. D. Mabrey, Connecticut; W. E. Madden, Texas; J. P. Miller, Kentucky; Conant Taylor, New York; L. F. Welch, Massachusetts.

This is the last batch of midshipmen to be reported as having passed during the August examinations. Physical examinations will begin Aug. 28, and will last until all the candidates who have passed mentally have been accepted or rejected.

An order was issued at the Naval Academy Aug. 28 fixing the appointments of cadet officers and petty officers of F Battalion for the coming academic year. The chief ranking officers of F Battalion will be as follows: Cadet lieutenant commander, W. S. Anderson; cadet lieutenants, S. O. Rowan, W. W. Smith, R. D. Gatewood, and F. H. Poteet; cadet lieutenant and adjutant, R. S. Holmes; cadet junior lieutenants, C. Belknap, C. S. Radford, H. D. Cooke, F. V. McNair; cadet ensigns, J. Rodgers, R. W. Ryden, L. R. Leahy, and W. R. Raudensbusch; cadet chief petty officer, F. H. Sadler.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Aug. 21, 1902.

A very unexpected order was received yesterday from the War Department countermanding the order sending companies B and M, 17th Infantry, to Haines Mission, Alaska. Instead, two companies of the 8th Infantry, expected in San Francisco by the first, will be sent to garrison the post.

Miss Pauline Eastman gave a veranda party several days ago to all the young people of the post.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Fenner took a number of their friends for a launch ride twelve miles up the Columbia river, Monday evening, and while returning home supper was served. Those invited were: Capt. and Mrs. Buchmann, Capt. and Mrs. Hawthorne, Mrs. Elling, Mrs. Fenner's mother, and her son; Capt. and Mrs. Hardaway, Capt. and Mrs. Hart, Miss Pauline Eastman, Lieutenants Bushfield and Wagner, Mr. Eastman and Miss Greely, daughter of General Greely, who is the guest of Mr. Maxwell.

Contract Surg. J. M. Hewitt has reported to the commanding officer for temporary duty at this post.

Major Richmond is now making the annual target practice of the Coast Artillery at Fort Stevens, Fort Columbia, Fort Flagler, Fort Casey and Fort Worden.

#### NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 26, 1902.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is en tour through New England, thus giving dignity to this part of the country. Seated near President Roosevelt in Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening was Col. Guy Murchie (of the staff of Governor Crane), who served with the President in Cuba as a member of the "Rough Riders" regiment.

Senator Scott, of Virginia, was a guest of Col. John L. Tiernon at Fort Banks early in the week, and accompanied him to Fort Andrews on Peddick's Island, where a rangefinder tower has been placed. Colonel Tiernon leaves Monday for Fort Terry, with his daughter, Mrs. Phillips, to witness the maneuvers. Mrs. Phillips is the wife of Capt. C. L. Phillips, of Fort Hancock, who is with his command at Fort Terry for the present. Miss Mary Phillips, the young stepdaughter of Mrs. Phillips, is at Fort Banks and enjoying the social life of Winthrop to the limit. She is an attractive, ingenious young girl, and an addition to the garrison life.

Major G. L. Anderson (recently promoted) has been

ordered to Cuba. He is at present with Co. 76 of Fort Banks, at Fort Wetherill.

Lieut. Fred. W. Phisterer, a recent arrival at Fort Banks, will be joined there shortly by his wife. He is on a seven days' leave at Genesee, N.Y., attending the wedding of his brother.

Mrs. Chase, wife of Capt. A. W. Chase, of Colonel Tiernon's staff, returns from Fort Monroe the 1st of September. Captain Chase leaves Oct. 15 for Willets Point, having been ordered there for torpedo instruction.

Mrs. Benton, wife of Capt. E. S. Benton, has been a visitor at the Tiernon residence of late. Miss Julia Tompkins, daughter of General Tompkins (retired) is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jordan at Fort Strong. Mrs. Scott, wife of Lieut. Guy T. Scott, has returned from a visit to Jamestown. She found the garrison with the ping-pong craze, a table having been placed on the lawn fronting Captain Chase's headquarters.

Officers and ladies of Fort Banks attended the dance given by Mrs. Carrie V. Paul at her Winthrop residence, also the musicale and barn dance Tuesday evening on the Pope estate, given as a surprise to Mr. Holtzer, a popular summer resident.

Among recent official visitors to the commanding officer at Fort Banks is Major C. B. Ewing, Med. Dept., U.S.A., of Fort Preble, whose purpose was to locate a new hospital at this station.

Naval Constr. John F. Hanscom and family are summering at Kittery, Me. Naval Constr. G. H. Rock has gone to Bath, Me., from Portsmouth, N.H., for a brief stay on official business.

Henderson's Point is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, the work being pushed night and day. A house and many trees have been removed.

C. G. Conant, of Worcester, has been appointed by Secretary Moody inspector at the Portsmouth yard. He was formerly in the employment of the Government as inspector and civil engineer at the arsenal at Columbia, Tenn.

The Luxon, of the defunct Spanish navy, is expected at Portsmouth for repairs. Rumor has it that the Dixie will be used as a transport ship during the winter maneuvers, instead of being converted at present into a hospital ship, as first proposed.

The Boston yard had a distinguished visitor Monday in the person of Naval Constructor Mugler of the German Imperial navy, stationed at Kiel. He presented his credentials to Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson and was shown the proper courtesies by Naval Constr. G. A. Biset.

Paymaster Joseph Fyfe, U.S.N., after several weeks of court-martial duty on the training ship Michigan, has returned to Boston to his duties at the navy yard.

Col. James A. Frye, commanding the First Heavies, M.V.M., leaves town with a part of his command Saturday, the 30th, for Fort Rodman to participate in the maneuvers with the regulars. He assembled his men at the South Armory Monday, and explained the work required of them during the tour.

The Massachusetts Naval Brigade left for Newport Friday full of enthusiasm over the coming maneuvers. They are pleased with the assignments of Admiral Higginson. M. H. B.

#### STATE FORCES.

The result of the one-pounder matches between gun crews from the 2d and 1st Battalions of New York Naval Militia on board the Aileen Saturday, Aug. 16, was very gratifying to the members of the 2d Battalion, as they won the battalion match by a large margin for the third time. The 2d Battalion rifle team at Creedmoor last week, in the shoot for the State and brigade prize, landed sixth in the State match and first in the Naval Militia match. The assignment of members of the 2d Battalion to vessels to take part in the Army and Navy maneuvers is as follows, the members of the battalion to assemble at the armory foot of 57th street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 30, at 8:30 A.M.:

To U.S. Indiana, Senior Officer Comdr. R. P. Forshaw, eleven officers, details from 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Engineer, Signal Divisions and Hospital Corps. Four men from Engineer's Division to U.S.S. Montgomery. The U.S.S. Aileen will be used as a despatch boat, on which are assigned the following: Lieut. Comdr. William G. Ford, commanding; Lieut. (j.g.) C. O. Brinkerhoff, Lieut. (j.g.) Jasper Kane, chief engineer; Lieut. (j.g.) A. I. Perry, signal officer; Ensign C. H. Hall; two members of the hospital corps, four signal men and a detail of enlisted men. The Aileen must be ready with her crew and stores to report to senior officer, U.S.N., present at Tompkinsville for orders. From Tompkinsville the vessels with the Brooklyn sailors will go by way of Sandy Hook to the east end of Long Island Sound and then join the fleet under Admiral Higginson to take part in the maneuvers. Ensign-elect H. P. Hamilton, former boatswain's mate, in the 4th Division, has passed the examining board. A. I. Perry has passed the examining board for commission of lieutenant (j.g.) of the Signal Division.

Men of the Signal Corps of the Rhode Island Naval Militia will assist the Signal Corps of the Army in the joint maneuvers.

For the third time J. Lewis Good and Albert L. Williams have been unanimously elected respectively lieutenant colonel and major of the 1st Infantry of Pennsylvania.

The board of officers of the 12th N.Y. will hold a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan Sept. 24. The members of the regimental rifle team will be entertained by the officers at dinner on Sept. 6.

Capt. J. H. Thompson and Capt. E. D. Chemidlin, of the 13th N.Y., have resigned.

Co. C, 22d N.Y., will proceed to Oyster Bay, N.Y., on Aug. 30, to remain over Labor Day, and Cos. A and B will proceed to Pearl River, Rockland county, N.Y., for the same period.

Co. K, 2d Regiment (Wilson Light Infantry), N.C., having failed to comply with the laws and regulations, was on Aug. 8 disbanded. Co. B (Greenville Light Infantry) was disbanded Aug. 17, at the request of the officers and on the recommendation of the colonel.

The annual encampment at Parkersburg, West Va., from Aug. 5 to 14 of the West Virginia National Guard, composed of one brigade, comprising two regiments of infantry and one company Signal Corps, was the most instructive and successful in the history of the Guard. The brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Smith, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, serving as lieutenant colonel of the 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is known as a popular and efficient officer, and to him is largely due the credit for the satisfactory showing of the brigade. First Lieut. D. T. E. Casteel, 7th U.S. Cav., was detailed as inspector by the War Department. Lieutenant Casteel is an old guardsman, having been colonel of the 2d Regiment, W.V.N.G., up to 1898, when

## GORHAM STERLING SILVER

For more than fifty years the accepted standard of fashion, artistic beauty and sterling value. Special attention given to orders from officers of the Army and Navy. Correspondence invited.



**THE GORHAM COMPANY**

SILVERSMITHS AND GOLDSMITHS

BROADWAY and 19th St. NEW YORK CITY

he accepted the appointment of A.A.G. of the State. Upon the organization of volunteers for the Spanish-American War he was commissioned colonel of the 2d West Virginia Volunteers, which rank he held until the muster out of his regiment. He then went to the Philippines as a captain in a Volunteer regiment, and one year ago was appointed a 1st lieutenant in cavalry. It is understood that his report to the War Department will be highly commendable to the brigade and its officers. The regiments consist of nine companies of fifty men each. It is understood that each regiment will be allowed three additional companies during the coming winter.

### SCORES MADE AT CREEDMOOR.

The following comparisons of scores made this year and last in the shooting of New York National Guard teams at Creedmoor for the State and Brigade prizes, will be found of interest.

Organizations.	Score 1902.	Score 1901.
12th Regiment.....	1026	981
7th Regiment.....	1019	1006
71st Regiment.....	999	997
23d Regiment.....	987	959
Second Naval Battalion.....	938	959
69th Regiment.....	932	924
First Naval Battalion.....	911	743
13th Regiment.....	910	925
Squadron A.....	900	did not shoot
47th Regiment.....	893	849
22d Regiment.....	888	875
14th Regiment.....	878	861
9th Regiment.....	849	701
8th Regiment.....	834	888

From the above it will be seen that the best improvement in the shooting among regiments is that of the 9th Regiment, which made 148 points to the better of last year's score, for which no small credit is due to Captain Winterroth, who has worked very hard in the shooting department in the regiment for many years. In the Naval Militia the greatest improvement is in the 1st Naval Battalion, which has climbed up 168 points ahead of last year's score. Both battalions are well up in the list, which is all the more to their credit, as they lack the armory rifle-shooting facilities which the National Guard organization has.

In the 1st Brigade match all the teams show improvement over last year's shooting, save the 7th Regiment. The following are the scores in this competition:

Organizations.	Score 1902.	Score 1901.
71st Regiment.....	1010	966
7th Regiment.....	983	1005
12th Regiment.....	962	935
69th Regiment.....	840	890
9th Regiment.....	807	751
8th Regiment.....	800	701

The scores in the 2d Brigade match all show improvement over last year. The scores are as given below:

Organizations.	Score 1902.	Score 1901.
23d Regiment.....	945	924
47th Regiment.....	858	833
14th Regiment.....	848	816

The U.S.S. Boston, recently placed in commission and at present at Bremerton, Wash., is to proceed to Panama, to relieve the Ranger of the watch upon Isthmian affairs from the Pacific side. The Philadelphia, which has been placed out of commission at Bremerton, will undergo repairs.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D.C., report the following ordnance patents issued Aug. 6: Bulkhead doors, means for operating, P. Hoppe; firearm lock and extractor mechanism, N. Pieper; guns, rangefinder attachment for, A. P. Collins; guns with independent line

of sight, apparatus for sighting, C. P. E. Schneider and J. B. C. A. Canet.

On and after Sept. 6 the Red Star Line steamers will sail from New York 10 A.M. instead of noon.

### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES

The War Department is advised by cable, Aug. 27, from General Chaffee, of severe earthquake shocks in the vicinity of Lake Lanao, Aug. 21, stables and piles of stores being thrown down at Camp Vicars. Reported 20 Moros killed at Turbaron by falling houses. Mountains and streams damaged; roads are not affected. No attack on Camp Vicars by Moros since Aug. 19.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Logan, at Manila, P.I., Aug. 28.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as far as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

WILLIAM F. BRENFLECK, 145 F street, San Diego, Cal.—Burning chains were formerly used by our artillery. They were of home manufacture, curb chains fastened to a piece of flannel. We do not know where burning chains can be obtained at present.

E. S. K.—You would have to take your chances as to what station you would be assigned to as an electrician sergeant. For admission to the service you mention apply to the A.G.O. of the Army, through the channels.

D. E. H.—Write to the Auditor for the War Department Washington, D.C., stating your case in detail.

INQUIRER asks: When will the President detail any regular officers with Philippine Scouts, under act passed Feb. 2, 1901? Answer: There are no such intentions.

R. M. L.—In the case you mention the chances are excellent that the man would be given his discharge by way of favor. Apply to Secretary of War, through military channels. He would not get travel allowances.

C. R. J. K.—Time served on foreign stations counts "double" for retirement, not double on period of enlistment. It applies to all enlisted men in the Army.

G. D. E.—Elias G. Hindman, corporal, Co. K, 16th Inf., enlisted June 7, 1899, at Carmi, Ill., and was honorably discharged June 6, 1902, at Sorsogon, P.I. by expiration of service, a corporal. There is no record in this office of his subsequent enlistment, hence his whereabouts are unknown.

G. H. C.—The Army Register for 1902 shortly will be ready for issue. Full particulars as to the changes, etc., in the new register appeared in the Army and Navy Journal several weeks since.

J. R. De G.—Frank D. De Grant, private, Troop C, 5th Cav., enlisted June 7, 1899, at Wheeling, W. Va., and was honorably discharged June 7, 1902, at Bayambang, P.I., by expiration of service, a private. There is no record in A.G.O. of his subsequent enlistment, hence his whereabouts are unknown.

M. M. G.—John M. Sutton, private, Troop A, 4th Cav., enlisted Jan. 4, 1900, at Baltimore, Md., and was honorably discharged Dec. 10, 1901, at Fort Riley, Kas., on surgeon's certificate of disability in line of duty, a private. He desires to be addressed at Baltimore, Md. On the enlistment paper appears the name "Thomas E. Sutton, 500 N. Carrollton, avenue, Baltimore, Md." to be addressed in case of emergency. A military and medical history in his case was furnished the Commissioner of Pensions, Feb. 8, 1902, in claim No. 1,278,964.

J. E. C. asks: What is the dress uniform under the new regulations of a surgeon? Under "color of facings" they state that the color of the facings of an officer of the Medical Corps shall be maroon. Yet the same order states that the dress trousers of the staff shall be dark blue, without stripe, welt or cord. Where does the maroon appear? Is it only on the strap? Answer: Yes.

A. H.—The address of the U.S.S. Solace, is as given in our Navy table, care port master, San Francisco, Cal.

**PROMOTIONS.** Maj. Symonds' West Point Series, Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U.S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid \$3.00 per set. With studies 10 vols., \$5.00 per set. W. R. Harrison, publishers 65 East 59th St. N.Y. City

### BORN.

GELM.—Born to the wife of Lieut. G. E. Gelm, U.S.N., on Aug. 27, at New Bedford, Mass., a daughter.

HOFF.—At Morristown, N.J., Aug. 20, 1902, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, U.S.N.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Fort Preble, Me., Aug. 20, 1902, to the wife of Sergt. Nathan D. Schoonmaker, 75th Co., C.A., a son.

### MARRIED.

COOPER—HARRISON—At New York city, Aug. 28, 1902, Lieut. Harry L. Cooper, 2d U. S. Inf., to Mrs. Harriet B. Harrison, of Louisville, Ky.

LAVERY—BIART—On Friday, Aug. 22, 1902, at Haverstraw-on-the-Hudson, by the Rev. G. H. Bonsall, Miss Elise Marie Antonia Biart, daughter of Capt. V. Biart, U.S.A., to Mr. George Cron Lavery of Jersey City.

## NEW REGULATIONS FOR UNIFORMS.

We are thoroughly informed concerning all the changes made by the recent Uniform Board, and are prepared to book orders for the various garments. Samples and self-measurement blanks will be sent upon application.

All dress uniforms can be delivered at once and the Winter service uniforms and overcoats shortly after completion of cloth by the manufacturers.

**Rainproof Long Coats,  
Military Mackintoshes,  
Regulation Leather  
Puttee Leggings.**

**BROOKS BROTHERS,**

Broadway, Cor. 22d Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.

MOFFETT-WHITTON—At Fawley, England, July 26, 1902, Miss Jeannette Beverly Whitton to Lieut. William Auger Moffett, U.S.N.

SCOVEL-SARTORIS—At Cobourg, Ontario, Aug. 23, 1902, Miss Vivian May Sartoris, daughter of the late Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris of Hampshire, England, and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and granddaughter of U. S. Grant, to Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, cousin of President Roosevelt and son of Chevalier and Mme. Scovel.

THORNE-CORLI—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1902, Miss Jeannette Beverly Whitton to Lieut. William Engleria Corli.

### DIED.

BOGERT—Aug. 27, 1902, Helen M., wife of Medical Director Edward S. Bogert, U.S.N.

BROOKE—At Detroit Mich., Aug. 17, 1902, Mrs. Frances Ingle Brooke, widow of the late Colonel E. H. Brooke, U.S.A.

DU HOSE—At Sparta, Hancock county, Ga., Aug. 17, 1902, in the 17th year of his age, Charles Bibb Du Bose, second son of Dr. William B. Du Bose, surgeon, U.S.N.

CABELL—At Fort Monroe, Va., June 27, 1902, Hospital Steward H. O. Cabell, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.

HOLMAN—Lost at sea, Aug. 13, 1902, Ensign Frederick R. Holman, U.S.N.

LAMONT—At Sorrento, Me., Aug. 26, 1902, Miss Julia Lamont, daughter of Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, former Secretary of War.

SIGEL—At New York city, Aug. 22, 1902, Franz Sigel, Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

**MONEY ADVANCED ON ALLOTMENTS to Army and Navy Officers by J. Boas, Banker and Broker, 330 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.**

### Malt-Nutrine

Special attention of the officers and soldiers stationed in the tropical climate, is called to Anheuser-Busch's "Malt-Nutrine—the Food Drink." It possesses intense nourishing strength, is readily retained by the stomach, and is especially recommended to persons suffering with dysentery and similar maladies.

Lighter hearts and stronger bodies follow the use of Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. At grocers.



Major G. W. Rathers, Chief Commissary of the Department of Northern Luzon, says in an official report: "The Standard Emergency Ration has given very good satisfaction, the use of which alone has enabled commands to operate during constant rains, and go through mud and water up to their necks."

The Standard Emergency Ration is used by the United States Army in the Philippines and the British Army in South Africa.

Always Ready. Never Spoils. Can be eaten without preparation. Sample mailed anywhere on receipt of 15 cents to cover postage. Our booklet, "WOODCRAFT," sent free on request.

**AMERICAN COMPRESSED FOOD CO.,**  
Passaic, N. J.

### AMERICAN LINE.

New York—Southampton—London.  
St. Paul, Sept. 3, 10, A.M.; St. Louis, Sept. 10, Noon.  
"Southwark," Sept. 9, Noon; Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 10 A.M.  
"from Pier 'C' York St. Jersey City, N. J.

### RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris.  
Zeeland, Aug. 30, noon. Vanderland Sept. 13 10 a.m.  
Friesland Sept. 6, 10 a.m.; Kroonland Sept. 20 10 a.m.

**INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY**  
piers 14 and 15 North River. Office 73 Broadway, N.Y.;  
501 Walnut St. Philadelphia; Corner Dearborn and  
Washington Streets, Chicago; 8 State St., Boston; 41  
Montgomery St., San Francisco.

## Diamonds On Approval

The Jaccard Company sends diamonds on approval, care of express company or bank, to any address. Prices the lowest in America. Write for Jaccard's Suggestion Book.

**JACCARD JEWELRY COMPANY**

1032 Main Street  
Kansas City, Mo.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.  
**THE FRANK MILLER CO.**  
60 and 61 W. 24th St., NEW YORK CITY.

## SMOKERS

Horsford's Acid Phosphate relieves depression, nausea, nervousness, wakefulness and other ill effects from excessive smoking. It counteracts the irritation caused by absorption of nicotine, and induces restful sleep. It is a splendid nerve tonic and system strengthener, increasing capacity for hard work. Insist on having

**Horsford's  
Acid  
Phosphate**

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

### POINTS ON PENSIONS

We will send our valuable booklet of above title FREE on postal card request therefor. We attend to patent business as well as prosecute all classes of military and naval claims.

**MILBURN STEVENS & CO., Attys., Estab. 1854.**  
818 14th St., WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Branch Offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit

**FERRY'S SEEDS ALWAYS BEST.** Annual free  
M. P. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

## JAMES SPEED & CO.,

(Established 1841)

**Wine & Spirit Merchants.**

Importers of Havana and Manila  
**CIGARS.**

**GIBRALTAR.**

NAVAL MESSES supplied with Wines and spirits FREE OF DUTY, and FREIGHT FREE to any Port in Great Britain and the Mediterranean.

HALF-FREIGHT only charged to any Port in India, China, and the Cape.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.  
N.B.—Sole Importers of M. Melachinos and Jo.'s Egyptian Cigarettes.



### PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE

Chester, Pa.  
41st Year begins Sept. 17.  
"A Military School of the highest order."  
—U. S. WAR DEPT.  
Degrees in  
Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Arts.  
Thorough Preparatory Courses.  
Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry.  
Catalogues of  
Col. C. E. HATT, President.

UP-TO-DATE

CATALOGUE

Field and Camp Service

MILITARY SPECIALTIES, ETC., ETC.

**"Buzzacott" CHICAGO**

CONTRACTORS TO UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, NATIONAL GUARD, AND

## NEW MILITARY PUBLICATIONS

NOW ON SALE.

## THE TACTICS OF COAST DEFENSE.

By MAJOR JOHN P. WISSER, Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

Illustrated, 230 pages. Red Cloth.

Price \$2.00, postage paid.

Manual of Military Field Engineering—Beech.

(Fifth edition.) Revised, enlarged and New Illustrations.

284 pages. Cloth, \$1.75; flexible leather, \$2.00.

Property Book.

(Book for Infantry—Book for Cavalry and Artillery.)

Price \$4.40, postage paid.

Miscellaneous Records.

Price \$4.40, postage paid.

Trumpeter's Hand-Book and Instructor.

Tan Leather, Price \$1.00.

Company Commander's Manual of Army Regulations.

Blue Cloth, Price \$1.00.

Address

HUDSON-KIMBERLY PUBLISHING CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## CARING FOR CAVALRY MOUNTS.

Apart from their gorgeous and soldierly appearance, it is a remarkable fact that the cavalry of the Indian contingent which assisted in lining the route on Lord Kitchener's return gave us an object lesson in the care of horses on the one occasion they have been mounted since their visit to this country. It was a refreshing sight to see that, while other mounted troops sat on their horses during the long wait that preceded Lord Kitchener's triumphal passage through London, the troopers of the Indian contingent were not in the saddle longer than absolutely necessary. In fact, the time could not have exceeded eight or ten minutes altogether. When a salute was necessary the men were in

their saddles in a moment, after which they dismounted smartly and "stood to their horses." During the short interval that elapsed between the passing of the Prince of Wales and the hero of the hour the opportunity was seized for dismounting and easing the horses of their riders' weight. It is an undoubted fact that much of the wastage in horse flesh during the late war was caused in a great measure by the practice of men remaining in the saddle unnecessarily, instead of saving their horses by dismounting on every possible opportunity. In this respect we may learn a great deal from India, which, in comparison with the now exploded Aldershot training, is the only country where our troops learn anything of practical soldiering in time of peace. The European officers of our native cavalry are fully alive to the necessity of sparing horses as much as possible, and it is also a matter of instinct with the Indian cavalry soldier. In this country a mounted soldier is encouraged to look upon his horse in the light of an armchair or motor car, according as his steed is at the halt or on the move. It is only on home service that mounted troops are kept with the men in the saddle hours before an inspecting officer or a "brass hat" is likely to come on the scene; and it is generally the fault of some nervous and fidgetty commanding officer that this pernicious practice obtains. A commanding officer with a cool head on his shoulders generally keeps his men dismounted until the "high personage," whoever he may be, is near at hand, sufficient time only being allowed to get the men mounted and dress the ranks.—Broad Arrow.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Aug. 23 says: "A decree of the Minister of Marine was gazetted to-day requiring the exclusive use of materials of Russian origin in the construction of all Russian ships, with the exception of vessels built abroad. The decree may be modified in the case of ships which are to ply in foreign waters."

## QUALITY

The sales of MOËT & CHANDON throughout the world far exceed that of any other brand. In America the increase during 1901 is GREATER than 100 PER CENT. of the combined increase of all the other champagne houses.

MOËT & CHANDON "WHITE SEAL" is of the celebrated vintage of 1893.

DRY DELICATE DELICIOUS

## THE 24TH U.S. INFANTRY BAND.

Of all the military bands which have accompanied American troops to the Philippines there is none which has achieved a greater degree of popularity than that of the 24th U.S. Infantry, a picture of which appears here. The band went to the islands with the regiment in July, 1899, and from that time down to its return to the United States, a few weeks ago, it was in constant demand among lovers of good music. Its popularity in Manila, where it has assisted in numerous entertainments, both public and private, is such that the departure of the band was regarded as a loss to the city. The band accompanied the regiment in General Young's historic dash up the valley of the Rio Grande in 1899, and although almost constantly on the march kept up its rehearsals under the supervision of Director Thompson, so that, when it gave its first concert in Manila, in July, 1901, its music delighted all who heard it. Since then, besides giving concerts for the benefit of the Women's Hospital of Manila, the poor of Iloilo and other charitable purposes, it has provided the music for numerous receptions, including those in honor of General Chaffee, General Wheaton, Governor Taft, Captain Paget, of the British navy, and the admiral of the Russian squadron which recently visited Manila, who was so delighted that he entertained the band aboard his flagship. This band has a repertoire of more than 1,000 numbers; it has a fine orchestra of 23 pieces; its musical library is valued at \$6,000; it has spent more than \$2,000 on equipment in the last three years, and it has a substantial bank account to draw upon. It should be added that the band is admirably disciplined, soldier-like in appearance, and invariably thorough in the performance of military duty. The 24th Infantry band is now at regimental headquarters, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.



**BRIGHTON**  
Silk Garter

Does Not Bind the Leg.

See that "Brighton" is on the clasp.  
55 cents a pair. At dealers or by mail.

MADE IN U.S.A.  
PIONEER SUSPENSORY CO.  
719 Market Street,  
Philadelphia.

**PATENT BINDERS** for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.  
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00

## The Meyer Cap

We are now booking orders for the NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS

S. N. Meyer, 1231 Pa. Ave.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

50 to 70 per cent. cost  
of Insurance Saved!



**FIRE PREVENTION  
INTERNATIONAL  
SPRINKLER CO.,**  
517 Arch St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Controlled and Managed  
by Clarke Merchant,  
President  
MERCHANT & CO., Inc.

Catalogue and information with list of  
buildings sprinkled furnished free  
upon application.

**Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide,**  
Ready Aug. 30, Edited by Walter Camp.  
The Guide for Season of 1902 will be better  
than ever. It is the only publication containing  
the official rules under which every game of  
foot ball is played.  
Foot Ball for Beginners, Foot Ball for Spectators,  
Requisites for the Game, the Ethical Functions  
of Foot Ball, All-America Team.  
Send for handsomely illustrated catalogue of  
all sports free  
of all sports free  
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.  
NEW YORK CHICAGO DENVER



CELEBRATED HATS.

**Army and Navy Caps a Specialty.**

179 and 180 Fifth Ave., between 3rd and 3rd Sts., and  
181 B'way, near Cortlandt St., New York; Palmer  
House, Chicago; 914 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
Sole Agencies in all Principal Cities.

**U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT PROPERTY**  
From West Point to the Philippines  
is protected by

**Kalypso**  
The Original and Only Genuine  
Dry Chemical Compound  
**FIRE EXTINGUISHER**

(For Particulars, Address  
247-940  
Pearl Street,  
New York.)  
**MONARCH FIRE APPLIANCE CO.,**

**Anson Mills Woven  
Cartridge Belt Co.**  
WORCESTER, MASS.



JOHN A. HAPPER, Gen'l Mgr.

**GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS**

Patents throughout the World.

ADOPTED by the U. S. ARMY, NAVY and NA-  
TIONAL GUARD, and by the BRITISH ARMY.

**PATENT BINDERS**

FOR FILING THE

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

93-101 Nassau Street, New York.

By mail, post-paid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.

We are prepared  
to take orders for

## The New Regulation Army Uniforms and Equipments

**OEHM & CO.** Army & Navy  
Outfitters  
BALTIMORE, Md.

Write for Price List

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee ordered to command when relieved in the Philippines.  
District of Porto Rico—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.  
Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.  
Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis will assume command on Sept. 30, 1902.  
Dept. of North Philippines—Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A. in temporary command. Address Manila, P. I.  
Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.  
Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.  
Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.  
Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.  
Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St Paul, Minn. Brig. General W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., in temporary command.  
Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.  
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C. A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
3d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops b and c, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.  
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, E, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, R, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, Fort Yellowstone Wyo.; G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L Fort Yates, N. Dak.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo. (temporarily); B, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.  
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### ARTILLERY DISTRICTS AND HEADQUARTERS.

District of Portland, Fort Preble, Me.; District of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass.; District of Narragansett, Fort Adams, R. I.; District of New London, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Eastern District of New York, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Southern District of New York, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; District of the Delaware, Fort Du Pont, Del.; District of the Chesapeake, Fort Monroe, Va.; District of Baltimore, Fort McHenry, Md.; District of the Potomac, Fort Washington, Md.; District of Charleston, Fort Getty, S. C.; District of Savannah, Fort Screven, Ga.; District of Key West, Key West Barracks, Fla.; District of Pensacola, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; District of New Orleans, Jackson Barracks, La.; District of San Diego, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; District of San Francisco, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; District of Puget Sound, Fort Flagler, Wash.; District of Columbia, Fort Stevens, D.C.; District of San Juan, San Juan, P. R.; District of Honolulu, Honolulu, H.I.; Artillery Defenses of Havana, Havana, Cuba; Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.; Light Artillery School, Fort Riley, Kan.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.  
1st. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 16th. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 17th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga. 18th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.  
4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
5th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
9th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 24th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.  
10th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. 25th. Manila, P. I.  
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th. Manila, P. I. 29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.  
15th. Manila, P. I. 30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

#### COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla. 64th. Ft. Milley, Cal.  
2d. Ft. Wright, F. I., N.Y. 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.  
3d. Ft. Getty, S. C. 66th. Camp McKinley, H. I.  
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 67th. Camp McKinley, H. I.  
5th. Ft. Screven, T. I., Ga. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 70th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.  
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 72d. Ft. Grebe, R. I.  
10th. Ft. Getty, S. C. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
14th. Ft. Screven, T. I., Ga. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 78th. Ft. Adams, R. I.  
16th. Ft. Fremont, S. C. 79th. Ft. Adams, R. I.  
17th. Santiago, Cuba. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.  
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N. Y.  
19th. Santiago, Cuba. 82d. Ft. Totten, N. Y.  
20th. Havana, Cuba. 83d. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.  
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.  
22d. Havana, Cuba. 85th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.  
23d. Havana, Cuba. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.  
24th. Havana, Cuba. 87th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.  
25th. Manila, P. I. 88th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, P. S., Wash. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
27th. Manila, P. I. 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
28th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.  
29th. Presidio, S. F., Cal. 92d. Presidio, S. F., Cal.  
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
31st. Manila, P. I. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
32d. Ft. Liscomb, Alaska. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N. J.  
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 97th. Ft. Adams, R. I.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.  
36th. Manila, P. I. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
37th. Ft. Washington, Md. 100th. Ft. Terry, N. Y.  
38th. Ft. Caswell, N. C. 101st. Ft. Totten, N. Y.  
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N. C.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N. J. 105th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N. Y. 106th. Camp Skagway, Alas.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 108th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 109th. Ft. Grebe, R. I.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 110th. Ft. Adams, R. I.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N. J. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
49th. Ft. Columbus, N. Y. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. 113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. 114th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.  
52d. Ft. Columbus, N. Y. 115th. San Diego, Cal.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
54th. Ft. Totten, N. Y. 117th. Ft. Getty, S. C.  
55th. Ft. Hancock, N. J. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
56th. San Juan, P. R. 119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.  
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.  
59th. San Juan, P. R. 122d. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.  
60th. Presidio, Cal. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N. H.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 125th. Ft. Terry, N. Y.  
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

#### ARTILLERY CORPS BANDS.

1st. Fort Getty, S. C.; 2d. Havana Cuba; 3d. Presidio, Cal.; 4th. Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th. Fort Adams, R. I.; 6th. Fort Catibus, N. Y.; 9th. Fort Riley, Kas.; 10th. Fort Warren, Mass.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.  
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.  
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.  
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., address there for present; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.  
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.  
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chene, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I and L, Presidio, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.  
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, San Francisco, Cal., where regiment is ordered from Manila; it sailed from latter place Aug. 8 and is due about Sept. 3. Will probably be assigned to duty at Monterey, Cal.  
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N. Y.  
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B and L, Fort Lawton, I. Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.  
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.  
19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. B, C, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. A, Fort Keogh, Montana; Co. D temporarily at Fort Harrison, Montana; Cos. I, K, D, Fort Yates, North Dakota; M, Fort Lincoln, N. D.  
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.  
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.  
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.  
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, San Juan; E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey; H, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: City of Peking, Aug. 26; Gaelic, Sept. 3; Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 11; China, Sept. 19; Doric, Sept. 27; Nippon Maru, Oct. 7; Peru, Oct. 15; Coptic, Oct. 22; American Maru, Oct. 30.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Higo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Sonoma, Sept. 4; Ventura, Sept. 25; Sierra, Oct. 16.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Athenian, Sept. 1; Empress of China, Sept. 8; Empress of India, Oct. 6.

For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Miowern, Aug. 22; Aorangi, Sept. 19; Moano, Oct. 17.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Victoria, Sept. 11; Duke of Fife, Sept. 13; Tacoma, Oct. 2; Glenogle, Oct. 26; Olympia, Nov. 6.

According to the Petit Parisien, the French Government, being satisfied with the result of the trial of a new nitro-glycerine powder, has secured the patent rights from the inventor, a chemist named Lucciani.

**CYKO**  
Photo  
Paper

Prints  
at night.

THE ANTHONY & SCOVILL CO  
122 & 124 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.  
Atlas Block, cor. Randolph & Wabash, CHICAGO

THE BEST  
DEVELOP-  
ING PAPER  
but by no means  
the most expensive. Send 20c.  
for dozen 4 x 5  
size with de-  
veloper.

**The Allen Dense  
Air Ice Machine,**  
USED IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Contains no chemicals, only air.  
The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice  
and cold water and refrigerates the meat  
closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER, 41 Golden Lane,  
New York.



HELVETIA MILK COND'G CO., Highland, Illinois.

#### THE MERITS OF

## HIGHLAND EVAPORATED CREAM

Have become well known to military men, but we believe that our following pamphlets, mailed free, contain suggestions in regard to its various uses which heretofore may have been unknown: "Cooking with Milk made Easy," "Highland Ice Cream," "Baby's Milk." Write to....

**F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.**  
ARMY and NAVY  
Merchant Tailor,  
15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### DRILL REGULATIONS.

Infantry Cavalry, and  
Artillery. Published by

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93 & 101 Nassau St.,  
New York.

**Army and Navy  
Uniforms**  
and...  
**Equipments.**

Blue Serge and  
Khaki Uniforms

Oak Hall  
Clothing Co.,

95 to 105 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

#### MONEYS ADVANCED ON ALLOTMENTS

to Army and Navy Officers by

J. BOAS, Banker and Broker, 330 Montgomery St.,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## DE WET AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

De Wet is possessed of humor. One of the leading officials in a refugee camp is a Scotsman, who, during the dinner, took occasion in offering the general a drink to say he must have got a fair amount of whiskey among his captured convoys. De Wet was much amused at this, and said that before attacking a convoy he made inquiries if they were guarded by Scotsmen. If this were so, he further inquired if it contained any whiskey. If the second condition accompanied the first, he always gave the convoy a wide berth, because he knew the beggars would fight to the last man.—From the St. James's Gazette.

## FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

"What do you think of the way 'Hell Roaring Jake' Smith has been treated by the Department?" was asked of Gen. Charles H. King, the author-warrior.

In an instant the General placed a forefinger across his lips, signifying they were sealed.

"Do you refuse to discuss the matter?" was the next query.

"Absolutely," replied the General, "but I can keep up a thundering lot of thinking."

That ended the interview as far as General Smith is concerned.—Omaha World-Herald.

## JAPANESE RACING STROKE.

At the royal regatta, held yesterday at Ryde, there was a race for man-of-war cutters, in which a boat's crew from the Japanese warship Takasaga was among the competitors; the novelty was provided by the style of oarsmanship affected by them. This is the way you do it, according to close observation. Stand up at the beginning of the stroke, dig your blade as deep as you can reach, and then drop suddenly backward, with your legs in the air. Some-

thing will probably happen to the boat then; if it goes forward, well and good; if not, go on dropping backwards in the same way till it does. The Japs came in third, as fresh as paint, which seems to show there is something in the Tokio style after all.—From the St. James's Gazette.

The current issue of The Patriotic Review completes Vol. II. Its contents are varied, and include an index for the volume. There is an article on "The Flag," by Isabella Kellogg; "The Old State House," Boston; G.A.R. and W.R.C. encampment notes; items of interest of the various patriotic societies; miscellaneous matter of general interest and two fine half-tone portraits—one of Captain Clark of the Oregon, the other of Gen. Curtis Guild, candidate for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. Vol. III. will be \$1.00; 10 cents per copy, beginning with September number. M. H. Brazier & Co., publishers, Trinity Court, Boston, Mass.

The controversy over the word "angostura," as applied to bitters still continues, although different courts have decided that there can be no monopoly of the word. C. W. Abbott, of Baltimore, the manufacturer of Abbott's Angostura Bitters, has issued a statement, in which he says that he and his father and the firm of Maynard & Co., before them, have been making angostura bitters from angostura bark for thirty years. He further states that his firm was the first to use the word angostura to describe their bitters, and that there seems to be no more reason why bitters made from angostura bark should not be called angostura bitters than why shoes made out of cloth should not be known as cloth shoes. Mr. Abbott holds that the suits recently brought against dealers who handle his bitters by the representatives of a foreign corporation seem to be part of


Once a day our Government Observers tick the correct time to thousands over the wires.

## ELGIN WATCHES

tick it continually to millions.

Every Elgin watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works. Send for free booklet about watches.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.  
Elgin, Illinois.



a plan to gain trade by annoying his customers, but he announces the interests of all dealers handling Abbott's Angostura Bitters will be looked after by the manufacturer.

In The Century's "Year of American Humor," the September number will contain several interesting contributions. "The Boyhood Home of Mark Twain" is the subject of an article with photographs, to which the editor has annexed Mark Twain's dry comments. The three pictures which won the prizes in The Century's competition for humorous drawings will be published, and there will be four stories of distinctively humorous character.

Gen. Fred Grant a few months ago received a letter which he showed to his Army friends in Luzon as a joke at his own expense, and which therefore may be properly promulgated.

The general's son, U. S. Grant, 3d, is

a cadet at West Point, now a first class man and cadet adjutant. But earlier in his course his father became anxious about him and imparted his anxiety by mail from the Philippines to a professor in the academy, a contemporary of his own, begging him to send exact and confidential information as to the cadet's standing. The answer, which relieved his anxiety, was as follows:

"Dear Fred: You needn't worry. The boy stands higher in everything than you ever did in anything."—New York Times.

At a kit inspection on board a certain British flagship, a seaman was heard by the captain inspecting the beds, etc., and after the examination was over, to remark, "Take up thy bed and walk." "My man," says he, "have you got a Bible in your mess?" "Yes, sir," replied the A.B. "Bring it up," said the captain. The sailor did so. "Then stand there till you find the quotation." It took poor Jack three hours.—Australian and Asian Army and Navy Defense News.

## ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake into your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TODAY. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, Etc. Do not accept an imitation. Sent by mail for 5c. in stamps. FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS, the best medicine for Feverish, Sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail.

ALLEN'S OLDEST, J. C. ROY, N. Y.

[Mention this paper.]

### THE Real Estate Trust Company OF PHILADELPHIA,

Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

Full-Paid Capital, - - \$1,500,000  
Surplus and Profits, - - 1,200,000

Receives Deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

Frank K. Hipple, President.  
George Philler, Vice-President.  
William F. North, Treasurer.  
William R. Philler, Secretary.  
Thomas B. Prosser, Real Estate Officer.  
Robert D. Ghiskey, Cashier.  
M. S. Collingwood, Asst. Treasurer.  
Roland L. Taylor, Asst. Secretary.

Established 1845

## W. & L. E. GURLEY

TROY, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturer in America of

### CIVIL ENGINEERS'

AND

### SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS

LATEST CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

## HOTELS.

**MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights,**  
Directly opposite Wall St., New York.  
Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

**EBBITT HOUSE,**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS  
H. C. BURCH, Manager.

**GRAND HOTEL,** BROADWAY, COR. 51st ST. NEW YORK.  
In every respect up to date. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service. European plan.  
WM. G. LELAND, Prop.

**HOTEL ST. GEORGE,** Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.  
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.  
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

**PARK AVENUE HOTEL,** ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF  
Park (4th) Ave., 52d & 33d St., New York.  
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.  
American Plan, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 per day.  
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day.  
REED & BARNETT, Proprietors

### "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

**HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.**  
Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

**PATENTS** WILKINSON & FISHER,  
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents,  
928-930 F St., N. W. Wash'ton, D. C.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet on instructions furnished free on application.

**BRENTANO'S NOVELS**  
Union PAPER SQUARE  
Squares 5, 10, 15 & 19 cents  
New York CATALOGUE FREE

UNDERWOOD'S DEVILED HAM has been used by the Army and Navy continuously since 1864.

## ABBOTT'S THE ORIGINAL ANGOSTURA BITTERS



WHEN YOU WANT FRESH EGGS, at very LOW PRICES, buy the Pure Food Co.'s EGG FLAKE, which is the fresh egg, evaporated, NOT A SUBSTITUTE. Send for a sample and a copy of Mrs. Rorer's Cook Book, to The Pure Food Company, 73 Warren Street, New York City

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.

Every Student of the **DRILL REGULATIONS**

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill containing the

### INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH JR., 4TH ART. U.S.A.  
RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.

Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

## DRILL REGULATIONS

WITHOUT INTERPRETATIONS

INFANTRY, bound bristol board, 30c.

CAVALRY, bound in leather \$1.00

Revised Edition

INFANTRY, bound in Leather, 75 cents.

Sent by Mail prepaid on receipt of price.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., N. Y.

## HATFIELD & SONS, TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

**HAROLD L. CRANE,** Successor to Shannon, Miller & Crane.  
78 FIFTH AVE. Near 14th St. NEW YORK CITY.

**New Regulation Equipments**  
FOR ARMY OFFICERS,  
CAPS, BELTS, SHOULDER KNOTS, INSIGNIA, ETC.

**JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,** 1308 P. Street, N.W.  
40. 39 East Orange Street, LANCASTER, PENN. WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Well-known to Army Officers for the past twenty-five years.

## NEW REGULATION Uniforms and Equipments.

Strictly Regulation Pattern

Finest Quality

Moderate Prices.

## RIDABOCK & CO.

Price List on Application.

112 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

## THE GREENWOOD COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipments,

NEW REGULATION UNIFORMS, Strictly correct in every detail. Alterations promptly and carefully made. Send for price list. DETROIT, Mich.

## Army Officers New Regulation Supplies

We are prepared to book orders for the *New Regulation Uniforms and Equipments* prescribed in General Orders No. 81, guaranteeing correctness in every detail of all our productions. Prompt and satisfactory service is assured. ORDER NOW.

**Wm. H. Horstmann Company**

Fifth and Cherry Streets

PHILADELPHIA

## Dupont Gunpowder...

Established 1802. Smokeless Military Powder of all Grades,  
Gun Cotton and Black Powder.

SMOKELESS POWDER FOR SHOT GUNS AND RIFLES.  
SPORTING, MINING AND BLASTING POWDER.

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.**  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.



## Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut

is a mild, cool, mellow and satisfying TOBACCO of the highest quality and is the most popular and largest selling brand of "plug cut" smoking tobacco in the world!

A new size 5c. pocket pouch will be sent by mail on receipt of five cents in stamps by

**The American Tobacco Co.**  
111 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

## HALF ENOUGH WATER

Is quite enough for some people, but most people want water every day.

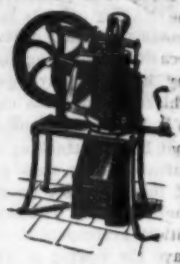


## RIDER or ERICSSON HOT AIR PUMPS

Are used you can have water every day in the year, and your cook or stableboy is the only engineer needed. 25,000 in daily use. Catalogue "C" on application to nearest store.

## RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

25 Warren St. NEW YORK.  
229 Franklin St. BOSTON.  
622 Craig St. MONTREAL, P. Q.  
40 Dearborn St. CHICAGO.  
40 N. 7th St. PHILADELPHIA.  
Teniente Rey, 71 HAVANA.  
22a Pitt St. SIDNEY, N. S. W.



## New Regulation Officers' Equipmen

We are now ready to book orders for all the new Regulation Officers' Equipments as per General Order No. 81.

The following articles were made by us for the Uniform Board and are now the sealed standard Samples.

Saber, Full Dress Cap, Dress Cap, White Cap, Service Cap, White Helmet, Service Helmet, Shoulder Knots, Aiguillettes, Full Dress Belt, Leather Belt, Full Dress Saber Knot, Gold Lace and Gold Sleeve Braid.

## HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO., HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIE

ESTABLISHED 1816.

734 Broadway, New York.

ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS & NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AND STATE CONTRACTORS

Price lists on application.

## RICE & DUVAL, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

A. H. RICE.

FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.

J. H. STRA

231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Opposite the Post Office.

## BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd MILITARY CLOTHIERS.

43 and 45 East 19th Street. NEW YORK

## C. DOBLER & CO., ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS AND HIGH CLASS CIVILIAN DRESS.

84 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

## LEWIS NIXON, SHIPBUILDER

THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY

## Rahtjen's American Composition Co

Otto L. Peterson, President.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Genuine Hartmann's Rahtjen  
Anti-Fouling Composition for  
Bottoms of Iron or Steel Vessels



TRADE MARK.

TELEPHONE NO. 182 BROAD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "RAHTJENS," NEW

RED HAND BRAND.

OFFICE: 28 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

FACTORY:

69 VAN DYKE ST., BROOKLYN

## From us in New York to you Anywhere

Goods of any description that can be sent by mail or express bought at leading stores for a mission of ten (10) per cent on articles under \$5. and five (5) per cent on articles over \$7. Address  
LITTLE LEADERS CO., P. O. Box 1869, New York.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation  
coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

## Castings and Propeller Wheels

MADE FROM Parsons Manganese Bronze

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SOLE MAKERS THE WM. CRAMP & SONS.  
SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING  
COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Write for particulars.

